

# Donconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF, DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION"

VOL. XVIII.—NEW SERIES, NO. 279.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, NOV. 3, 1858.

PRICE UNSTAMPED 6d.  
STAMPED 1s.

## CONGREGATIONAL LECTURES.

The Committee have great pleasure in announcing that the NEXT SERIES will be delivered (b.v.) by Professor GODWIN, at FALCON-SQUARE CHAPEL. The subject—"CHRISTIAN FAITH." The Lectures will commence on Tuesday, Nov. 16, and be continued on Fridays and Tuesdays following to the end, at Seven o'clock precisely each evening.

THOMAS JAMES, Secretary.  
Congregational Library, Nov. 1, 1858.

## NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL.

RECTORY-PLACE, WOOLWICH.  
The INSCRIPTION STONE of the above New Place of Worship, in Rectory-place, will be laid (b.v.),

THIS DAY,

by GEORGE ALFRED LLOYD, Esq., of Sydney, New South Wales.

The Revs. A. Tidman, D.D., of London; J. Spence, D.D., of London; S. Martin, of Westminster; Charles Gilbert, of North, and other Ministers, are expected to take part in the Services. The Services to commence at Two o'clock, p.m., precisely.

In the evening of the same day, a TEA MEETING will be held in the TOWN HALL, WILLIAM-STREET, at Half-past Five o'clock precisely. Tickets, One Shilling each.

A PUBLIC MEETING will afterwards be held at the same place, at Seven o'clock. The Revs. John Campbell, D.D., of London; George Smith, of Poplar; Dr. Tidman, G. A. Lloyd, Esq., and other friends from London, Woolwich, and the neighbourhood, are expected to deliver addresses.

Christian Friends of all denominations are most cordially invited.

WILLIAM GILL, Pastor.

T. R. RICHARDSON,

THOMAS SMART,

WILLIAM IRWIN,

ROBERT DEVONSHIRE,

JAMES PEARCE,

Deacons.

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23rd October, 1858.

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Nov. 3.]

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[1858.

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The SYDENHAM TROUSERS are not put forward as exceed-  
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time have been sold for Port and Sherry, these wines possess a  
value for wholesomeness far surpassing any that have come  
under our notice. The price at which they are sold places a  
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Circular," Aug. 18, 1858.

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# THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XVIII.—NEW SERIES, No. 679.]

LONDON WEDNESDAY, NOV. 3, 1858.

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## Ecclesiastical Affairs.

### THE FIXED AND VOLUNTARY PRINCIPLES.

#### LETTER VIII.

TO THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY.

MY LORD,—I have taxed your lordship's patience so largely—so much beyond what I had intended when I commenced these letters—that I am as pleased as you, or the ordinary readers of the *Nonconformist* will probably be, at having come, at length, within sight of the completion of my task. I have now to ask you, in the last place, to look at the operation of the fixed principle upon the progress of revealed truth, and having done so, I shall leave the whole subject to your lordship's clear and dispassionate judgment.

The revelation made to us through the Son of God is the opening up of a spiritual world to our study and appreciation. The Incomprehensible and the All-comprehending Father of the universe has graciously bodied forth in Jesus Christ all that our spiritual nature can discern of Him. After the same manner as He makes himself known to our intellect in the phenomena, relations, laws, and operations of this material creation, so He shows himself to our spiritual faculties in the person, life, death, and glory of His Son—he becomes shadowed forth and made visible—in the first case to our minds by science, in the last, to our hearts by faith. Both are glorious manifestations to us of the Infinite God, and both contain, treasured up in them, a fulness of truth capable of being for ever explored without being exhausted. In the one, as well as in the other, there are grand outlines which it is impossible to open our eyes without immediately perceiving—but both also veil their choicest riches from the indolent, the insincere, and the irreverent. The revelation made by Christ is no more to be comprehended at a glance in that length and breadth and depth and height which passeth knowledge, than is that which has been made through the visible heavens and earth. Think only what an illimitable world is open to our exploration in man, whom the ancients fitly designated a microcosm! Who, then, will set arbitrary bounds to the truth that may be within possible reach of our spiritual faculties in that Son of Man "in whom dwelleth all the fulness of the Godhead bodily?"

Now, my lord, it is one of the most fatal objections to the fixed principle that it almost invariably petrifies that knowledge which, of all others, ought to live and grow perpetually. Even private endowments are most commonly connected with conditions which clearly imply jealousy and mistrust of the inquiries of future generations. They rest upon two assumptions which are essentially erroneous—the first, that whatever, by the arrangements of Divine Providence, we become possessed of for our use while passing through this initiatory stage of our being, is rightfully ours as long as the world shall last—the second, that we can do an acceptable service by anticipating for all coming generations the mode in which any portion of God's loan to us shall be applied, and by prescribing our own views of His revealed will as those which shall

continue to be propounded any number of centuries hence. They are a sort of dogmatic taking-care for posterity such as savours a great deal more of human self-sufficiency than self-sacrifice. Perhaps their natural results may be studied best in India, where they enshrine, as a flea in amber, the most disgusting conceptions of a grovelling superstition, and give an artificial perpetuity to the most monstrous follies of the human mind. I much question, my lord, whether God has given to any of us that far-reaching property in anything which he has created, which may authorise us to withdraw it, as it were, once for all, from the disposal of mankind, and appropriate it for ever to such uses as we, with our finite and fallible judgments, may deem to be most acceptable to Him.

But, my lord, public endowments are much more mischievous. What have they done, what are they still doing, in the Church of England? They are preserving whatever in connexion with the institution has no vitality in itself, everything which either was a misconception from the beginning, or which if it once possessed a true meaning has become obsolete, and which all good men of all parties would be thankful to see swept away. Those of the Articles of the Church of England which are logical forms of real Gospel truth, hold their ground in the convictions of the present generation, by the force of the essential and indestructible vitality which they embody. The fixed principle has done nothing towards preserving them. They flourish quite as much amongst Dissenters as in the Establishment. Nay, more! In their living form, they may be said to have been re-sown in the Establishment by the spiritual energy of Dissent. The fixed principle preserved them in the National Church only as dry, marrowless, defunct propositions, not as active, quickening, soul-conquering truths. But although it cannot be said to have given perpetuity to the knowledge which God would teach mankind by Christ, it has certainly conferred longevity on errors which else would have lived but for a short season. My lord, it is no part of my business, nor of my plan, to expose those errors. Either you are right and your Tractarian brethren are wrong, or sacramental efficacy is true, and evangelic spiritualism is a phantasy. But your lordship knows as well as I do that the fixed principle embalms the visible forms of both—nor can either party get rid of the other. Is this a natural state of things? Is it comely? Is it one which deserves your efforts to preserve? You will not trust Truth to walk forth in the world unguarded, and confident in her own dignity and power—you must have her ride; and, unfortunately, she can only ride in a vehicle common to her and to disreputable associates who, if left to their own energies, would speedily have disappeared, but who now keep pace with Truth and throw their own taint upon her reputation. Is this wise, my lord? Is it dealing fairly by the gospel?

But this is not all. A still more objectionable result of the fixed principle remains to be mentioned. The interpretation of those religious doctrines which it is employed to support, is thereby made over to our Law Courts, which very properly take cognisance of the application of property bequeathed for special uses. And so it has come to pass that matters which intimately and deeply affect the position and duties of the church, have to be settled for her by judges who may have no sympathy with her. I think, my lord, you have seen enough during the last few years, to convince you of the incongruities, not to say dangers, which are liable to arise out of this necessity. The "Great Gorham case"—the case of "Ditcher v. Denison"—that of St. Paul and Barnabas—and several others, will surely have served to awaken in your mind some reasonable apprehension that law may not always be found to accommodate its decisions to the interests of gospel truth, and that a fixed provision for the clergy is somewhat dearly purchased by the surrender of the church's independence even in the matter of doctrinal teaching. Did it never occur to your lordship during

the progress of these cases, and when sometimes your fears must have preponderated over your hopes, that, after all, it may be better for the church to trust to spiritual instincts than to artificial guarantees—to the power of truth than to the force of law? We cannot improve upon nature—we cannot add wisdom to the ordinations of God. Orthodoxy, whatever is meant by it, is safer in the hearts of living disciples than in musty trust-deeds or articles of subscription—just as "a living dog is better than a dead lion." But I am straying from my point, which is, that the fixed principle necessarily puts the church under authority to civil law—and subjects her responsibilities, her rights, her doctrines and her modes of discipline to the authoritative interpretation of those who may possibly repudiate her beliefs, and live outside of her pale. This is an unseemliness and a peril for which the Church of England is indebted to her determination to lean upon the fixed principle for her support.

And now, my lord, having disposed of the topics to which I promised to call your attention, permit me to take my respectful leave of you. I am reputed, as your lordship probably knows, by men whom prejudice or passion hinders from ascertaining my real sentiments, to be a bitter and even a malignant enemy of that Church of which you are one of the brightest living ornaments. I am, in truth, no such thing. I am, it is true, with the whole force of conscientious conviction, opposed to that worldly basis upon which, as an endowed church, and as a national establishment, that institution has been made to rest, and for that opposition I have assigned to your lordship certain reasons growing out of my understanding of Christ's gospel. But, my lord, I believe that my desire to see your church fulfil her mission with increased and ever increasing success is quite as deep and as ardent as can be that of any of those gentlemen who denounce me as her foe. I could wish to see the Christianity that is in her liberated from the shackles of a worldly policy. I could rejoice to give full scope to the faith, the liberality, the zeal, the love, the self-sacrificing energy of her children. I believe that if her faith were in due exercise she would remove mountains—I am sure she could open up to herself resources richer and more permanent than any she has yet dreamt of. I am persuaded she could win back the sympathies of the greater part of our population. Within her reach, as it seems to me, lies a truly glorious destiny. But she will not gain these ends by worldly wisdom. It is not by her tenacious gripe of Church-rates, nor her anxiety for fixed provisions, nor her territorial arrangements, nor her legal pre-eminence, nor the presence of her bishops in the House of Peers, nor her Coronation oath, nor any of these means, that she will rise to a queenly dignity, and sway the heart of this nation for her Divine Master. All these are but incumbrances to the adequate putting forth of her spiritual power. The only fixity she wants is Her Lord's fixity of purpose. Let her believe in this, and cast aside all other trusts, and she will be equal to any emergency. That God may give her grace to do this, and to reap the reward of it, is the sincere and heartfelt prayer of,

My Lord,  
Your lordship's obedient servant,  
EDWARD MIALI.

### THE CHURCH-RATE CAMPAIGN.

CHURCH RATES AT BOURTON-ON-THE-WATER.—A vestry meeting was held in this parish on Thursday, October 21. There was a large gathering of the rate-payers in the belfry. The chair was taken by the curate. The Rev. T. Brooks inquired for the estimate, but the churchwardens had never dreamed of making any, and said that was not the time for any such thing. They were then informed that they could not legally proceed without one, and that the vestry might be adjourned at once. They were then asked whether any part of the proposed rate was to be applied to the payment of visitation fees, and replied in the affirmative. Mr. Brooks then requested to have his protest against that proceeding entered on the minutes, which was done. A rate of 1½d. in the pound was then moved and seconded by the church-



wardens, when Mr. Brooks moved an amendment declining to make a rate and requesting the churchwardens to apply to the parishioners for voluntary subscriptions. This was seconded by Mr. J. Reynolds. The curate declined to put this as irrelevant and obstructing the business of the vestry, which was to make a rate. Mr. Brooks then made one or two remarks on the question of compulsory payments for the support of religion. He said that while church-rate contests had been raging over the country, the Dissenters of Barton had proved themselves moderate and quiet men. He warned them, however, that some felt strongly on this question, and from this time they would find it very difficult to obtain a church-rate as the opponents were numerous and included many of the largest ratepayers in the parish. The motion for a rate was then put to the meeting, when the numbers were:—For the rate, 6; against the rate, 18. There were several others who voted against the rate, but were not seen by the chairman, as they were standing on the stairs.

FRAMPTON COTTERELL, NEAR BRISTOL.—On Saturday October 23rd, the following were seized for non-payment of Church-rate:—Six chairs, table, fender and fire-irons, value 2l. 17s. from Mr. Samuel Tomkins for a rate of 1s.; and an oak-case clock, and mahogany table, which cost 7l., belonging to Mr. John Jones, for a rate of 5d. The above goods were bought (at the sale) by the auctioneer and assistant constable.

BILL OF COSTS.		
Amount of rate	...	1 0
Magisterial expenses	...	9 3
Levyings	...	3 0
Possession	...	2 6
Bills and posting	...	10 0
Stamp	...	2 6½
Appraisement	...	0 6
Selling	...	1 0
		£1 9 9½

Naturally enough this circumstance has occasioned considerable excitement in this usually quiet neighbourhood. Mr. Tomkins and Mr. Jones have put forth suitable addresses to the parishioners on the recent event, for which we regret we have no room.

A POOR MAN'S CART SEIZED FOR CHURCH-RATES.—The *Liberator* states that the churchwardens of Ladgvan, Cornwall, recently summoned a poor man for 1s. 5d., and the magistrate, without any investigation of the facts—decided that he must pay; and the poor fellow's cart was seized for the paltry sum, and 8s. expenses.

#### A CLERICAL MEETING ON CHURCH-RATES.

The clergy of the archdeaconry of Ely have held an interesting and important meeting on the Church-rate question.

The Ven. Archdeacon BROWNE, who presided, said, it appeared to him that the subject before the meeting was a vital question involving the stability and perpetuity of the Church of England. The Legislature of the country were clearly bound to protect all the rights of the Church of England. An established church clearly implied this, and its members were entitled on every ground to appeal to the Legislature for protection and support. He believed an appeal on the subject would be favourably received by the Government into whose hands the Queen had been pleased to entrust the administration of the national affairs, but in order to produce the desired impression it was necessary that some extensive and simultaneous expression of opinion should be made. The most unscrupulous means were resorted to by the enemies of the church to produce an impression favourable to their views, which was calculated to prepare the way for the utter subversion of the church as established in this country. If they succeeded in carrying the outworks of the church's defences the thin end of the wedge would be introduced. The venerable archdeacon entered at considerable length into the historical aspects of the question, referring to an ordinance made by Parliament in the time of Cromwell, with the view of securing the repairs of churches, power being even given to justices of the peace to compel churchwardens to perform their duty.

The Rev. J. FENDALL, who next addressed the meeting, said, the movement must be a general one, and steps should be taken to enlist the co-operation of the laity. He believed the House of Commons, when it resolved to abolish Church-rates, did not do so from opposition to the principle, but because its members were influenced by the activity of the church's opponents, while they presumed, from the apathy and silence of her friends, that the church was indifferent to the preservation of her rights.

The CHAIRMAN, in some subsequent remarks, said there could be no doubt that a legal obligation rested upon the parishioners of every parish to furnish the means of public worship. But in modern times there were several concomitants—such as music, warming apparatus, &c., which did not exist many years since. It might be fairly argued by Dissenters that as they did not profit by these accommodations it was unjust to saddle them with their expense; but, on the other hand, it was a point requiring serious consideration whether the clergy would be justified in giving up any claim which the church legally possessed, or whether that had not better be left entirely to the Legislature. On the one hand, there was a feeling that certain concessions might be made for the sake of peace and quietness; and, on the other, an objection existed to giving way to those whose ultimate aim was the overthrow of the church.

The Rev. W. CLAY expressed an opinion that the fittings of a church should be separated from its fabric. Benches, seats, and other internal fittings

were, he thought, distinct from the fabric, and he should be rather disposed to concede this point.

The Rev. J. FENDALL expressed a contrary opinion.

The Rev. W. O. SHARPE considered that an adherence to the present system ought to be strongly impressed, otherwise the Government might give an equivalent one year and take it away the next.

The CHAIRMAN was also of opinion that it would be best to abide by the Church-rate system. Church-rates might be a source of much painful agitation, but he believed if the Legislature was firm in supporting them that the opposition to them would gradually die away. The agitation was of recent growth, and had arisen, he believed, since the passing of the Reform Bill.

The Ven. Archdeacon YORKE said even now the agitation was of limited extent.

Resolutions were adopted to the effect that wherever a national church existed it was the duty of the nation to maintain churches for the due celebration of divine worship according to the rites of the Established Church, for the benefit of the poor as well as the rich, and that from the first establishment of Christianity in England provision had been made for such maintenance by means of a rate on property; that the abolition of Church-rates without an equivalent would be contrary to the principles of equity and justice and subversive of the implied contract between Church and State; but that for the sake of peace the members of the church should be willing to concede that the application of Church-rates should in future be confined to the maintenance of the fabrics, their internal fittings, and the fences of churchyards,—provided means be adopted by the Legislature for enforcing the payment of a certain annual rate on property sufficient to meet the requirements for such purposes.

A committee was appointed to draw up petitions in accordance with these views, and a subscription was made to defray the incidental expenses.

#### THE MAGISTRACY AND CHURCH-RATES.

UNEXPECTED ABOLITION.—Our readers will learn with some surprise that the Church-rate has been suddenly and unexpectedly abolished in the parish of Ware. The story may be briefly told. The rate having been negligently collected, the present churchwardens found themselves in difficulties, and seeing no other way out of them, they at last determined to summon the defaulters. Hence Mr. Silas Chuck and Mr. Joseph Chuck, jun., were summoned for a church-rate made 16th July, 1857. Mr. Bennett, of London, who appeared for defendants, cross examined the collector, who admitted that he might have demanded the rate at the latter end of last year, and also on the 2nd February.—Mr. Joseph Chuck, jun., proved that Thorpe demanded the church-rate of him and his brother on the 2nd February, and that he then positively told him they did not intend to pay. Thorpe said he must summon them for the rate, and he (Mr. Chuck) told him he might do so as soon as he liked, for they were prepared to resist it.—Mr. Bennett urged that the summonses must be dismissed, as the rate had been demanded and refused six months ago.—The Magistrate said they had no alternative but to dismiss the summonses, but they must express their opinion that Thorpe had been very negligent and irregular in the matter. This case decided several others; and the Churchwardens being now in a hopeless position, with debts of some extent, and an uncollectable rate as their only assets, determined on dismissing the clerk, the organ-blower, and in fact all the persons employed about the church. The clock has already stopped; there is no one to toll the passing bell; and on Sunday the organ will be silent, as also the voices of the choir. The matter has created quite a consternation; but no doubt this mode of dealing with the difficulty will bring about a speedy arrangement. A meeting of the inhabitants is to be called to decide what should be done, the intention being to propose a voluntary rate.—*Hertford Mercury*.

THE HORSLEYDOWN RATES.—Mr. Fielding, and two other rate-payers, having been summoned before two of the Surrey magistrates for two rates, declared that they disputed their validity, whereon the magistrates declared that their jurisdiction ceased. It was stated that two of the parties had been previously summoned for one of the rates, and on that ground one of them demanded costs, which, however, the magistrates refused.

SUFFOLK.—Mr. Stow, of Boxford, having been summoned, was defended by Mr. Philbrick, of Colchester, who objected that the meeting had been called as a "town meeting," instead of a vestry meeting, and on other grounds appertaining to the notice, and that the rate was retrospective. A clerical magistrate was anxious to know if Mr. P. disputed the validity of the rate, and on his declining to do so formally, the magistrate said, "If you dispute the notice you dispute the validity. I will have nothing to do with adjudicating." The Bench concurred in this, and declared that their jurisdiction had ceased.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.—It is expected that the arrangements which are made by the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's Cathedral will be completed so as to permit the commencement of the Special Evening Services on Advent Sunday, the 28th of November.

THE KNIGHTSBRIDGE CONFSSIONAL CASE.—The Hon. and Rev. Frederick Baring has retained the Attorney-General and Mr. Edwin James, Q.C., to conduct his defence in the action which has been commenced against him by the Rev. Alfred Poole, lately one of the curates of St. Barnabas, and now a master in Harlow Grammar School. The case

is one of libel, arising out of a speech made by Mr. Baring, at a meeting on the subject of the confessional held at St. James's-hall on the 11th of June last. Mr. Bovill, Q.C., and Mr. J. Dr. Coleridge, will conduct the case on the part of Mr. Poole.

INCREASE OF PUBLIC GRANTS FOR DENOMINATIONAL PURPOSES.—The total paid to Roman Catholic chaplains in 1853 was £5,538; in 1854 it had been more than doubled, having reached £11,764; and it is on the increase. In 1853 the total given to Roman Catholic schools was about £10,000; in 1857 it was £35,000, including awards payable on demand, and the augmentation is rapidly going on. Chaplains and chapels in every prison are asked for as a right. Some publications are making an outcry about these grants made, as they say, for "the support of Popery." Their protestations will have little effect so long as they shut their eyes to the fact that all this is the inevitable result of the maintenance of the State-grant principle in a country and in an age in which the time for confining such payments to one body, even though it be "the established," has gone by never to return. Some of the strongest opponents of payments to Roman Catholic chaplains are equally warm advocates of grants for Presbyterian chaplains. If they will cling to the one, they will have to put up with the other. With respect to educational grants the same remark will apply. Let the whole system be given up, and what these parties call a "national sin" will cease.—*Leeds Mercury*.

#### Religious Intelligence.

THE HALIFAX LECTURES.—On Sunday last the Rev. W. Walters delivered a lecture in the Odd Fellows' Hall, Halifax, on the "Life and Labours of John Wesley." The lecture which was delivered by request was received with the greatest delight; the people on two or three occasions bursting into applause, which the lecturer however immediately silenced. Large numbers of persons were unable to gain admission, the place being packed to the doors.

LEAMINGTON.—HOLLY-WALK CHURCH.—The Rev. John Sibree, of Coventry, has engaged to undertake the charge of the congregation assembling at the Holly-walk Church, Leamington, for the ensuing three months; his engagements commencing on Sunday next, November 7th. Mr. Sibree will take the opportunity of his visits to Leamington, to exercise pastoral avocations, by visiting the members of the congregation, the sick, the poor, the Sunday-school, &c.

OLD FORD CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL.—This place of worship was re-opened for divine service on Sunday, July 11th. A tea-meeting of an interesting and encouraging character was held on Tuesday, the 19th ult., for promoting its interest, at which a large number of friends assembled. The Rev. John Hill, M.A., of Stratford, presided, supported by Rev. H. L. Adams, G. W. Fishbourne, E. Schnadhorst (the present minister), and Messrs. J. Hooper, W. Whitfield, J. Bellamy.

AIREDALE COLLEGE.—The tutorial arrangements of Airedale College, which have remained imperfect since the resignation of its late venerable president, are now completed. The Rev. Daniel Fraser, LL.D., has been appointed president and professor of theology. The Rev. Henry Brown Creak, M.A., remains professor of mathematics and philosophy; and the Rev. Richard Griffiths Hartley, M.A., who took both his degrees at the University of London with honours, succeeds Dr. Fraser as professor of classical literature.

PONDERS END, MIDDLESEX.—Special services, with a view of promoting a revival of religion in the above village, were held every evening during the past week. In addition to the Rev. W. M. Robinson and the Rev. W. Culverwell (who are at present supplying the pulpit), the Rev. R. Robinson, of Lambeth, and the Rev. Charles Brake, of Islington, and the Revs. Stribling, Wallace, Beavan, and Duxsey (neighbouring ministers), took part in the solemn services, which were well attended, even on Saturday evening, whilst on Lord's-day evening the venerable Meeting House was well filled—a large proportion being of the labouring class. The Sabbath school is in a very flourishing state.

ACCESSIONS TO THE MINISTRY IN AMERICA.—Already the blessed fruits of the revival are becoming apparent in the greatly increased numbers of candidates for the ministry. This is cheering. God has been gracious. The unprecedented number already entered on their theological course, it is to be presumed, too, are but a small portion of the recent converts who have the ministry in view. Most of them are probably in the earlier stages of their education, and will not be ready for the seminary course for several years. When the whole number can be reckoned up, it will present an aggregate over which the friends of Christ may well rejoice.—*Philadelphia Presbyterian*.

MISSIONARIES FOR INDIA.—A meeting of the Non-conformists of Essex was held at Braintree, on Wednesday, to promote the views of the London Missionary Society with regard to India, and was largely attended by ministers and laymen from all the surrounding districts. S. Morley, Esq., was in the chair, and a number of gentlemen addressed the meeting, contending that all they wanted from the Government at home or the authorities in India was the securing for those whom they sent out a clear stage for their work. The proper position of the Government, in fact, was one of neutrality, but it must be an honest, and not a partial or one-sided neutrality. The work itself belonged to the Christian Church, and by that Church it must be done; for if



the Government brought its temporal influence to bear upon the matter, they might make a great parade of converts, but they would be hypocrites, not Christians. Resolutions were passed for taking measures to send out twenty additional missionaries to India, a hope being expressed that the Society would be able to find and send out even many more than that number, and a large subscription was entered into at the meeting for the purpose.

**MR. SPURGEON AND HIS NEW TABERNACLE.**—This popular preacher is so far recovered from his severe indisposition that it is expected he will resume his ministerial labours at the Surrey Music-hall on Sunday next. He is rapidly gaining strength, and may be pronounced nearly convalescent. Messrs. Olney and Winsor, the treasurers of the fund for the erection of a large tabernacle for Mr. Spurgeon, after having paid 5,400*l.* for a piece of ground opposite the Elephant and Castle, Southwark, have between 3,000*l.* and 4,000*l.* left at the bankers. To complete the building they want some thousands of pounds more than they have in hand, and, to remind their friends, they have erected a large board on the site, soliciting donations. Many promises have been made by Mr. Spurgeon's friends to contribute liberally when the work is commenced.

**WINCHMORE-HILL, MIDDLESEX.**—On Tuesday evening last a very interesting meeting was held in the pretty little chapel in this village. Peter Bunnell, Esq., of Edmonton, presided, and stirring addresses were delivered by the Revs. J. Doxsey, J. Glidden, W. M. Robinson, and by — Smith, Esq., of Hornsey, and — Tidmarsh, Esq., of London. The late pastor, the Rev. J. H. Richards, was the guest of the evening, having been invited to receive from his late grateful charge "Matthew Henry's Commentary," in three volumes, beautifully bound in calf and richly gilt, as a token of the high esteem in which they hold his unwearied exertions during a period of four years for the extinction of the large debt on the chapel, which for some time threatened the very existence of Independency in this charming village. The chapel is now the freehold of the church, and unincumbered.

**STANWICK, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.**—The Rev. J. B. Walcot has been compelled, through bodily weakness, to resign his charge over the Baptist Church in this place. On the 26th of September he preached his farewell sermon to an overflowing congregation. The following evening a public meeting was held. Mr. Joseph Rye, one of the deacons, delivered an interesting address, in which he said, that the pastor they were about to lose had been with them seventeen years. He was their first and only pastor since the formation of the church—and he had laboured among them in unblemished purity of life, with unflinching devotedness and gratifying success. He then in the name of the church and congregation presented to Mr. Walcot a purse of gold, which he begged him to accept as an expression of their Christian sympathy and love. Mr. Walcot gratefully acknowledged this act of kindness. One or two other addresses were delivered, and the engagements of the evening were closed by singing and prayer. Though unable to endure the anxiety and labour of a stated pastor, Mr. Walcot hopes he may have the opportunity afforded him of rendering occasional service to any church requiring a supply.

**WELSH FESTIVAL.**—Monday evening, the 25th ulto., being the anniversary of the Welsh Baptist Church, Eldon Street, Finsbury, a large assembly of the Welsh Baptists of London was held in the South Place Chapel. Upwards of seven hundred persons took tea together, the Rev. B. Williams presiding. After tea the gathering was considerably increased, and there could not have been fewer than one thousand present. Great heartiness and much Christian sympathy seemed to prevail amongst the friends, and after several pieces of sacred music had been performed by the choir, with organ accompaniments, the chairman addressed the meeting on the progress of the church at Eldon Street, and showed that, though not a wealthy people, they had contributed for various Missionary objects during the year above 50*l.* He then introduced Mr. John Templeton (lecturer to the Young Men's Baptist Missionary Society) who delivered a deeply interesting lecture on "India and the mutiny," illustrated by a series of very fine dissolving views. At the conclusion of the lecture the Rev. J. Davis, of Guildford Street, moved and the Rev. W. Williams seconded, a vote of thanks to Mr. Templeton, which was carried with loud applause, and after a few words from the chairman the meeting separated.

**DORKING. — WEST-STREET CHAPEL SUNDAY SCHOOLS.**—At the jubilee celebration of these schools in December, 1856, it was resolved to obtain new rooms for their accommodation. The committee appointed to superintend the undertaking were so encouraged during the spring of the present year by the sum contributed toward the object, that they determined on proceeding with the work. The corner stone of the new building was laid by the Rev. J. J. Bright, the minister of the chapel, on the 14th July, and the erection having been brought to a completion, the rooms were opened on Wednesday last. The Rev. J. Graham, of London, preached an eloquent sermon on behalf of the building fund, in the afternoon. A tea meeting then took place in the new rooms, at which 450 persons were present. The tables were gratuitously furnished by the ladies of the congregation and other Christian denominations in the town, and the whole of the proceeds, which, together with the collections, amounted to 40*l.*, were devoted to the funds. A public meeting was held immediately after the tea, at which the Rev. J. S. Bright presided. Mr. C. Rose, the secretary of the building committee, briefly detailed the origin, progress, and successful completion of

the undertaking. Mr. Todman, the treasurer, furnished some interesting particulars as to the finances, especially in regard to the productiveness of the penny-a-week subscription. Interesting and effective addresses were delivered in the course of the evening, by the Chairman, the Revs. J. Graham, — Thomas (Wesleyan), G. H. Adeney, of Reigate; J. Waite, of Leatherhead; R. Lewis, of Shere; J. Payne, Esq., of Leatherhead; and Mr. Mitchell, the superintendent of the boys' school. The cost of the new rooms, with minister's vestry, offices, and other requisites to render the undertaking complete, exceeds 700*l.* About 400*l.* of this sum has been already obtained, and the pastor having nobly offered to devote a year's income derived from the pew subscriptions, providing they were doubled by the congregation, toward the liquidation of the debt, its complete extinguishment is hopefully anticipated at no distant period.

**A GOOD EXAMPLE.**—A few evenings ago (writes a correspondent) I had occasion to spend an hour in Hales Owen, in Warwickshire. It happened to be the annual fair connected with the "mop," or periodical hiring of servants. It is well known that these fairs are destructive to the moral welfare of the young people of the neighbourhood. It was therefore most gratifying to me, on entering a large chapel in the centre of the town, to find it nearly filled with an attentive audience consisting of young persons, listening to a lecture from their minister, the Rev. F. W. Fisher, on the "Wonders of the Heavens." The lecturer illustrated a most familiar and attractive explanation of the planetary system, and especially of what is known about comets, by some beautiful diagrams exhibited in a magic lantern. I have scarcely ever listened to a lecture delivered under more interesting circumstances, or in a more effective manner. It had evidently kept a large number of young men and women from the temptations of the fair, and brought them under the influence of celestial scenery. The lecture was concluded by some pleasant words of kind advice, good wishes, &c., and plainly proved to the youthful assemblage that they had in their minister an enlightened and genial friend. I felt prompted to send you a note of the circumstance, as it may be a useful hint to those who often anxiously seek for some fresh expedient to prevent the anticipated evils of a country revel.

**THE BISHOP OF CAPE TOWN ON AFRICAN MISSIONS.**—The Bishop of Cape Town addressed a public meeting at the Clarence Hotel, Exeter; Archdeacon Bartholomew presided. The right rev. prelate stated that the Kaffir difficulty had now passed away, and he thought they might trace its disappearance distinctly and logically to the fact that the Government had placed at the service of Sir George Grey 40,000*l.* a-year for three years for the purpose of civilising the people. The governor was devoting the whole of his official income to the work of civilising and Christianising the natives of Africa, and had recently brought down to his (the right rev. prelate's) house, from the frontier forty sons of African chiefs to be educated, and one of the objects which his lordship had in view in visiting England was to found a college in which the sons of chiefs from all parts of the country might be trained for missionary work. In this great object his lordship said he believed he might count on the cordial co-operation of Dr. Livingstone. He had received 1,500*l.* from Miss Burdett Coutts, and money from other sources—making a total of 3,000*l.*—but he wanted 1,000*l.* more for the erection of the college, and then he should require funds for feeding and clothing the inmates. The right rev. prelate has met with great success in Exeter. After two sermons preached on Sunday 100*l.* was collected, and a large amount has since been obtained.

**ERITH. — ADDRESS TO SIR CULLING EARDLEY.**—As Sir Culling E. Eardley is about to leave Belvidere for his former residence at Bedwell-park, Herts, the ministers of the Greenwich District of the Kent Congregational Association assembled at Belvidere on Monday, the 18th, for the purpose of presenting to him an address as a memorial of their esteem and regard, and an expression of regret at the prospect of his removal from the locality in which his influence and exertions for the promotion of evangelical truth and Christian catholicity have been so eminently useful. The address was signed by the following ministers:—Revs. J. Adey, Bexley-heath; H. Baker, Lewisham; D. J. Evans, Lewisham-road; W. Gill, Woolwich; C. Gilbert, Erith; J. B. Lister, Congregational School; W. Lucy, Greenwich; J. Pulling, Deptford; T. Sloman, St. Mary's Cray; T. Timpon, Lewisham. Sir Culling, in the course of his reply, said:—

My principle, I venture to state to you, has, as far as I could accomplish it, been this,—to elevate Christ—to make Christ everything;—I have my ecclesiastical opinions, of which I doubt whether they exactly coincide with any existing party in the country. But, be they what they may, I have desired to hold them in utter and entire subordination to the interests of the Gospel. I am certain that there is no *jus divinum* in either Independency or Episcopacy. I am equally certain that the common truth has a right divine over both me and you. Acting upon this motive, I have succeeded in planting a sound Protestant ministry in connexion with the Established Church at the top of the hill where you are now meeting. I have been equally happy, in co-operation with my friend Mr. Gilbert, to assist in establishing a Congregational Church at the foot of the hill at Erith. I hope, and I know, as far as I can know anything, that the two will dwell in Christian concord together. And my desire and prayer is, that the two ministers thus established, preaching the same truth, glorifying the same Saviour, and throwing back into the second place everything that is casual and secondary, will be enabled on this spot—dear to me as the residence for above a hundred years of those who have gone before me—to lift up Christ to the neighbourhood, and to show high and low, rich and poor, one with another,

that as there is but one short life, one certain death, one calamity of sin, one judgment before us, so there is but "one Lord, one faith, one baptism, one God and Father of us all, who is above all, and through all, and in us all."

**YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION IN AID OF THE BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.**—The tenth annual meeting of this association was held on Tuesday evening in the library of the Mission House, Moor-gate-street, John Sands, Esq., in the chair. The 67th Psalm having been sung, Mr. E. Rawlings offered prayer. The secretary next read the annual report, comprising a minute detail of all the operations of the association during the year. It stated that fifty-nine useful and interesting lectures had been delivered, illustrated by dissolving views and diagrams, to an aggregate of 25,000 children and adults—that a number of juvenile meetings in London and the country had been addressed on missionary subjects by several members of the committee, and that the twenty-six annual juvenile meetings, on Sabbath afternoon, April 25, were attended by upwards of 13,000 young persons. Prayer-meetings had also been sustained, a sermon preached, and conferences held on behalf of the mission work. The committee had also petitioned Parliament with reference to the state of religious liberty in India. A special effort, moreover, has been made, with some encouraging success, to call into existence church auxiliaries to the society. The committee at the commencement of the year, resolved to present missionary brethren on leaving England with some token of the affectionate interest taken in their work and welfare by the association, and accordingly each missionary who had departed since then had received a copy of Bagster's Fac-simile Edition of the Bible, suitably inscribed. It has been arranged that the Christmas and New Year's Cards to Sunday scholars shall this year be issued by the association. It was also mentioned that during the past year the Sunday school at Crayford has engaged to support the Toodowagedera school, Ceylon; and the Sunday-school at Charles-street, Camberwell, has undertaken the support of the Byamville School, Ceylon. The committee have in the course of preparation an entirely new series of dissolving views, illustrative of Social Life and Mission Work in India, designed to show the manners and customs of the Hindoos, and the scenes daily witnessed by the missionary in the prosecution of his work. The lecture will be ready for delivery early in December next. Mr. John Templeton read the financial report, which showed an income of 216*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*, and expenditure to the same amount within 2*s.* 11*d.*, the balance in the treasurer's hands. Had it not been, however, for a balance on the other side last year of 11*l.* 1*s.*, the treasurer would have been in possession of nearly 12*l.* Mr. Templeton explained that the association only reported the amount received and expended for its own special purposes, and made no mention in its reports of the pecuniary assistance it was the means of rendering to the parent society, which was always handed over without the deduction of a single farthing. The Rev. J. H. Millard, B.A., submitted the following sentiment:—

Illustrated lectures and addresses to the young, on missionary subjects, eminently calculated to interest them in the extension of the Redeemer's kingdom.

It seemed to him that this work of lecturing might be practised much more extensively than it is. (Hear, hear.) Why should not each member of this association be a lecturer? The work need not be left to one or two if the young men would set themselves to acquire the knowledge and the method necessary for its efficient performance. The association might thus become a college *De Propaganda Fide*. Missionary societies were now asking for more agents, and it was from the young men of this and kindred associations that they ought to come. The Rev. J. Hiron spoke to the next sentiment:—

The co-operation of young men by means of local and missionary societies an object greatly to be desired in regard both to themselves and the missionary work.

The Rev. F. Tucker, B.A., proposed a sentiment referring to correspondence with missionary brethren, and urging earnest prayers for their success, "the duty and privilege of all Christians." The Rev. C. Stanford, as the hour was late, simply read his sentiment:—

The Young Men's Association and its extending operations; a movement worthy the recognition of the churches and the support of young men.

A vote of thanks to the chairman and the ministers who had taken part in the meeting having been carried unanimously, the meeting separated. It is stated that the association will gladly provide lectures for any of the Congregational schools in London.

**HIGHGATE NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL AND SCHOOLS.**—The foundation, or, more properly speaking, the corner or memorial stone of this building for the use of the congregation now worshipping at Castle-yard, was laid on Thursday afternoon, by Samuel Morley, Esq. The service was held under an awning; notwithstanding the exceeding wetness of the day some hundred or more ladies and gentlemen assembled in the tent. The site selected for the chapel is excellent, on the top of Highgate-hill, commanding the high road and in the very midst of the people. The style of the erection is to be gothic, of the early decorated period. It is designed to accommodate about 550 persons, and the estimated cost is slightly above 4,000*l.* Mr. T. R. Smith, of Adam-street, Adelphi, is the architect, and the contractors Messrs. Carter of Hornsey-road. The walls of the building are already considerably advanced, and it is expected that by next June the place will be ready for use. The state of the weather necessitated the holding of a very brief service at the stone, and the completion of it



wardens, when Mr. Brooks moved an amendment declining to make a rate and requesting the churchwardens to apply to the parishioners for voluntary subscriptions. This was seconded by Mr. J. Reynolds. The curate declined to put this as irrelevant and obstructing the business of the vestry, which was to make a rate. Mr. Brooks then made one or two remarks on the question of compulsory payments for the support of religion. He said that while church-rate contests had been raging over the country, the Dissenters of Bourton had proved themselves moderate and quiet men. He warned them, however, that some felt strongly on this question, and from this time they would find it very difficult to obtain a church-rate as the opponents were numerous and included many of the largest ratepayers in the parish. The motion for a rate was then put to the meeting, when the numbers were:—For the rate, 6; against the rate, 18. There were several others who voted against the rate, but were not seen by the chairman, as they were standing on the stairs.

FRAMPTON COTTERELL, NEAR BRISTOL.—On Saturday October 23rd, the following were seized for non-payment of Church-rate:—Six chairs, table, fender and fire-irons, value 2l. 17s. from Mr. Samuel Tomkins for a rate of 1s.; and an oak-case clock, and mahogany table, which cost 7l., belonging to Mr. John Jones, for a rate of 5d. The above goods were bought (at the sale) by the auctioneer and assistant constable.

## BILL OF COSTS.

Amount of rate	...	1	0
Magisterial expenses	...	9	3
Levying	...	3	0
Possession	...	2	6
Bills and posting	...	10	0
Stamp	...	2	6½
Appraisalment	...	0	6
Selling	...	1	0

£1 9 9½

Naturally enough this circumstance has occasioned considerable excitement in this usually quiet neighbourhood. Mr. Tomkins and Mr. Jones have put forth suitable addresses to the parishioners on the recent event, for which we regret we have no room.

A POOR MAN'S CART SEIZED FOR CHURCH-RATES.—The *Liberator* states that the churchwardens of Ludgvan, Cornwall, recently summoned a poor man for 1s. 5d., and the magistrate, without any investigation of the facts—decided that he must pay; and the poor fellow's cart was seized for the paltry sum, and 8s. expenses.

## A CLERICAL MEETING ON CHURCH-RATES.

The clergy of the archdeaconry of Ely have held an interesting and important meeting on the Church-rate question.

The Ven. Archdeacon BROWNE, who presided, said, it appeared to him that the subject before the meeting was a vital question involving the stability and perpetuity of the Church of England. The Legislature of the country were clearly bound to protect all the rights of the Church of England. An established church clearly implied this, and its members were entitled on every ground to appeal to the Legislature for protection and support. He believed an appeal on the subject would be favourably received by the Government into whose hands the Queen had been pleased to entrust the administration of the national affairs, but in order to produce the desired impression it was necessary that some extensive and simultaneous expression of opinion should be made. The most unscrupulous means were resorted to by the enemies of the church to produce an impression favourable to their views, which was calculated to prepare the way for the utter subversion of the church as established in this country. If they succeeded in carrying the outworks of the church's defences the thin end of the wedge would be introduced. The venerable archdeacon entered at considerable length into the historical aspects of the question, referring to an ordinance made by Parliament in the time of Cromwell, with the view of securing the repairs of churches, power being even given to justices of the peace to compel churchwardens to perform their duty.

The Rev. J. FENDALL, who next addressed the meeting, said, the movement must be a general one, and steps should be taken to enlist the co-operation of the laity. He believed the House of Commons, when it resolved to abolish Church-rates, did not do so from opposition to the principle, but because its members were influenced by the activity of the church's opponents, while they presumed, from the apathy and silence of her friends, that the church was indifferent to the preservation of her rights.

The CHAIRMAN, in some subsequent remarks, said there could be no doubt that a legal obligation rested upon the parishioners of every parish to furnish the means of public worship. But in modern times there were several concomitants—such as music, warming apparatus, &c., which did not exist many years since. It might be fairly argued by Dissenters that as they did not profit by these accommodations it was unjust to saddle them with their expense; but, on the other hand, it was a point requiring serious consideration whether the clergy would be justified in giving up any claim which the church legally possessed, or whether that had not better be left entirely to the Legislature. On the one hand, there was a feeling that certain concessions might be made for the sake of peace and quietness; and, on the other, an objection existed to giving way to those whose ultimate aim was the overthrow of the church.

The Rev. W. CLAY expressed an opinion that the fittings of a church should be separated from its fabric. Benches, seats, and other internal fittings

were, he thought, distinct from the fabric, and he should be rather disposed to concede this point.

The Rev. J. FENDALL expressed a contrary opinion.

The Rev. W. C. SHARPE considered that an adherence to the present system ought to be strongly impressed, otherwise the Government might give an equivalent one year and take it away the next.

The CHAIRMAN was also of opinion that it would be best to abide by the Church-rate system. Church-rates might be a source of much painful agitation, but he believed if the Legislature was firm in supporting them that the opposition to them would gradually die away. The agitation was of recent growth, and had arisen, he believed, since the passing of the Reform Bill.

The Ven. Archdeacon YORKE said even now the agitation was of limited extent.

Resolutions were adopted to the effect that wherever a national church existed it was the duty of the nation to maintain churches for the due celebration of divine worship according to the rites of the Established Church, for the benefit of the poor as well as the rich, and that from the first establishment of Christianity in England provision had been made for such maintenance by means of a rate on property; that the abolition of Church-rates without an equivalent would be contrary to the principles of equity and justice and subversive of the implied contract between Church and State; but that for the sake of peace the members of the church should be willing to concede that the application of Church-rates should in future be confined to the maintenance of the fabrics, their internal fittings, and the fences of churchyards,—provided means be adopted by the Legislature for enforcing the payment of a certain annual rate on property sufficient to meet the requirements for such purposes.

A committee was appointed to draw up petitions in accordance with these views, and a subscription was made to defray the incidental expenses.

## THE MAGISTRACY AND CHURCH-RATES.

UNEXPECTED ABOLITION.—Our readers will learn with some surprise that the Church-rate has been suddenly and unexpectedly abolished in the parish of Ware. The story may be briefly told. The rate having been negligently collected, the present churchwardens found themselves in difficulties, and seeing no other way out of them, they at last determined to summon the defaulters. Hence Mr. Silas Chuck and Mr. Joseph Chuck, jun., were summoned for a church-rate made 16th July, 1857. Mr. Bennett, of London, who appeared for defendants, cross examined the collector, who admitted that he might have demanded the rate at the latter end of last year, and also on the 2nd February.—Mr. Joseph Chuck, jun., proved that Thorpe demanded the church-rate of him and his brother on the 2nd February, and that he then positively told him they did not intend to pay. Thorpe said he must summon them for the rate, and he (Mr. Chuck) told him he might do so as soon as he liked, for they were prepared to resist it.—Mr. Bennett urged that the summonses must be dismissed, as the rate had been demanded and refused six months ago.—The Magistrates said they had no alternative but to dismiss the summonses, but they must express their opinion that Thorpe had been very negligent and irregular in the matter. This case decided several others; and the Churchwardens being now in a hopeless position, with debts of some extent, and an uncollectable rate as their only assets, determined on dismissing the clerk, the organ-blower, and in fact all the persons employed about the church. The clock has already stopped; there is no one to toll the passing bell; and on Sunday the organ will be silent, as also the voices of the choir. The matter has created quite a consternation; but no doubt this mode of dealing with the difficulty will bring about a speedy arrangement. A meeting of the inhabitants is to be called to decide what should be done, the intention being to propose a voluntary rate.—*Hertford Mercury*.

THE HORSLEYDOWN RATES.—Mr. Fielding, and two other rate-payers, having been summoned before two of the Surrey magistrates for two rates, declared that they disputed their validity, whereon the magistrates declared that their jurisdiction ceased. It was stated that two of the parties had been previously summoned for one of the rates, and on that ground one of them demanded costs, which, however, the magistrates refused.

SUFFOLK.—Mr. Stow, of Boxford, having been summoned, was defended by Mr. Philbrick, of Colchester, who objected that the meeting had been called as a "town meeting," instead of a vestry meeting, and on other grounds appertaining to the notice, and that the rate was retrospective. A clerical magistrate was anxious to know if Mr. P. disputed the validity of the rate, and on his declining to do so formally, the magistrate said, "If you dispute the notice you dispute the validity. I will have nothing to do with adjudicating." The Bench concurred in this, and declared that their jurisdiction had ceased.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.—It is expected that the arrangements which are made by the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's Cathedral will be completed so as to permit the commencement of the Special Evening Services on Advent Sunday, the 28th of November.

THE KNIGHTSBRIDGE CONFSSIONAL CASE.—The Hon. and Rev. Frederick Baring has retained the Attorney-General and Mr. Edwin James, Q.C., to conduct his defence in the action which has been commenced against him by the Rev. Alfred Poole, lately one of the curates of St. Barnabas, and now a master in Harlow Grammar School. The case

is one of libel, arising out of a speech made by Mr. Baring, at a meeting on the subject of the confessional held at St. James's-hall on the 11th of June last. Mr. Bovill, Q.C., and Mr. J. Dr. Coleridge, will conduct the case on the part of Mr. Poole.

INCREASE OF PUBLIC GRANTS FOR DENOMINATIONAL PURPOSES.—The total paid to Roman Catholic chaplains in 1853 was 2,539l.; in 1856 it had been more than doubled, having reached 6,876l.; and it is on the increase. In 1853 the total given to Roman Catholic schools was about 10,000l.; in 1857 it was 35,000l., including awards payable on demand, and the augmentation is rapidly going on. Chaplains and chapels in every prison are asked for as a right. Some publications are making an outcry about these grants made, as they say, for "the support of Popery." Their protestations will have little effect so long as they shut their eyes to the fact that all this is the inevitable result of the maintenance of the State-grant principle in a country and in an age in which the time for confining such payments to one body, even though it be "the established," has gone by never to return. Some of the strongest opponents of payments to Roman Catholic chaplains are equally warm advocates of grants for Presbyterian chaplains. If they will cling to the one, they will have to put up with the other. With respect to educational grants the same remark will apply. Let the whole system be given up, and what these parties call a "national sin" will cease.—*Leeds Mercury*.

## Religious Intelligence.

THE HALIFAX LECTURES.—On Sunday last the Rev. W. Walters delivered a lecture in the Odd Fellows' Hall, Halifax, on the "Life and Labours of John Wesley." The lecture which was delivered by request was received with the greatest delight; the people on two or three occasions bursting into applause, which the lecturer however immediately silenced. Large numbers of persons were unable to gain admission, the place being packed to the doors.

LEAMINGTON.—HOLLY-WALK CHURCH.—The Rev. John Sibree, of Coventry, has engaged to undertake the charge of the congregation assembling at the Holly-walk Church, Leamington, for the ensuing three months; his engagements commencing on Sunday next, November 7th, Mr. Sibree will take the opportunity of his visits to Leamington, to exercise pastoral avocations, by visiting the members of the congregation, the sick, the poor, the Sunday-school, &c.

OLD FORD CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL.—This place of worship was re-opened for divine service on Sunday, July 11th. A tea-meeting of an interesting and encouraging character was held on Tuesday, the 19th ult., for promoting its interest, at which a large number of friends assembled. The Rev. John Hill, M.A., of Stratford, presided, supported by Rev. H. L. Adams, G. W. Fishbourne, E. Schnadhorst (the present minister), and Messrs. J. Hooper, W. Whitfield, J. Bellamy.

AIREDALE COLLEGE.—The tutorial arrangements of Airedale College, which have remained imperfect since the resignation of its late venerable president, are now completed. The Rev. Daniel Fraser, LL.D., has been appointed president and professor of theology. The Rev. Henry Brown Creak, M.A., remains professor of mathematics and philosophy; and the Rev. Richard Griffiths Hartley, M.A., who took both his degrees at the University of London with honours, succeeds Dr. Fraser as professor of classical literature.

PONDERS END, MIDDLESEX.—Special services, with a view of promoting a revival of religion in the above village, were held every evening during the past week. In addition to the Rev. W. M. Robinson and the Rev. W. Culverwell (who are at present supplying the pulpit), the Rev. R. Robinson, of Lambeth, and the Rev. Charles Brake, of Islington, and the Revs. Stribling, Wallace, Beavan, and Dossy (neighbouring ministers), took part in the solemn services, which were well attended, even on Saturday evening, whilst on Lord's-day evening the venerable Meeting House was well filled—a large proportion being of the labouring class. The Sabbath school is in a very flourishing state.

ACCESSIONS TO THE MINISTRY IN AMERICA.—Already the blessed fruits of the revival are becoming apparent in the greatly increased numbers of candidates for the ministry. This is cheering. God has been gracious. The unprecedented number already entered on their theological course, it is to be presumed, too, are but a small portion of the recent converts who have the ministry in view. Most of them are probably in the earlier stages of their education, and will not be ready for the seminary course for several years. When the whole number can be reckoned up, it will present an aggregate over which the friends of Christ may well rejoice.—*Philadelphia Presbyterian*.

MISSIONARIES FOR INDIA.—A meeting of the Non-conformists of Essex was held at Braintree, on Wednesday, to promote the views of the London Missionary Society with regard to India, and was largely attended by ministers and laymen from all the surrounding districts. S. Morley, Esq., was in the chair, and a number of gentlemen addressed the meeting, contending that all they wanted from the Government at home or the authorities in India was the securing for those whom they sent out a clear stage for their work. The proper position of the Government, in fact, was one of neutrality, but it must be an honest, and not a partial or one-sided neutrality. The work itself belonged to the Christian Church, and by that Church it must be done; for if



the Government brought its temporal influence to bear upon the matter, they might make a great parade of converts, but they would be hypocrites, not Christians. Resolutions were passed for taking measures to send out twenty additional missionaries to India, a hope being expressed that the Society would be able to find and send out even many more than that number, and a large subscription was entered into at the meeting for the purpose.

**MR. SPURGEON AND HIS NEW TABERNACLE.**—This popular preacher is so far recovered from his severe indisposition that it is expected he will resume his ministerial labours at the Surrey Music-hall on Sunday next. He is rapidly gaining strength, and may be pronounced nearly convalescent. Messrs. Olney and Winsor, the treasurers of the fund for the erection of a large tabernacle for Mr. Spurgeon, after having paid 5,400*l.* for a piece of ground opposite the Elephant and Castle, Southwark, have between 3,000*l.* and 4,000*l.* left at the bankers. To complete the building they want some thousands of pounds more than they have in hand, and, to remind their friends, they have erected a large board on the site, soliciting donations. Many promises have been made by Mr. Spurgeon's friends to contribute liberally when the work is commenced.

**WINCHMORE-HILL, MIDDLESEX.**—On Tuesday evening last a very interesting meeting was held in the pretty little chapel in this village. Peter Bunnell, Esq., of Edmonton, presided, and stirring addresses were delivered by the Revs. J. Doxsey, J. Glidden, W. M. Robinson, and by — Smith, Esq., of Hornsey, and — Tidmarsh, Esq., of London. The late pastor, the Rev. J. H. Richards, was the guest of the evening, having been invited to receive from his late grateful charge "Matthew Henry's Commentary," in three volumes, beautifully bound in calf and richly gilt, as a token of the high esteem in which they hold his unwearied exertions during a period of four years for the extinction of the large debt on the chapel, which for some time threatened the very existence of Independency in this charming village. The chapel is now the freehold of the church, and unincumbered.

**STANWICK, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.**—The Rev. J. B. Walcot has been compelled, through bodily weakness, to resign his charge over the Baptist Church in this place. On the 26th of September he preached his farewell sermon to an overflowing congregation. The following evening a public meeting was held. Mr. Joseph Rye, one of the deacons, delivered an interesting address, in which he said, that the pastor they were about to lose had been with them seventeen years. He was their first and only pastor since the formation of the church—and he had laboured among them in unblemished purity of life, with unflinching devotedness and gratifying success. He then in the name of the church and congregation presented to Mr. Walcot a purse of gold, which he begged him to accept as an expression of their Christian sympathy and love. Mr. Walcot gratefully acknowledged this act of kindness. One or two other addresses were delivered, and the engagements of the evening were closed by singing and prayer. Though unable to endure the anxiety and labour of a stated pastor, Mr. Walcot hopes he may have the opportunity afforded him of rendering occasional service to any church requiring a supply.

**WELSH FESTIVAL.**—Monday evening, the 25th ulto., being the anniversary of the Welsh Baptist Church, Eldon Street, Finsbury, a large assembly of the Welsh Baptists of London was held in the South Place Chapel. Upwards of seven hundred persons took tea together, the Rev. B. Williams presiding. After tea the gathering was considerably increased, and there could not have been fewer than one thousand present. Great heartiness and much Christian sympathy seemed to prevail amongst the friends, and after several pieces of sacred music had been performed by the choir, with organ accompaniments, the chairman addressed the meeting on the progress of the church at Eldon Street, and showed that, though not a wealthy people, they had contributed for various Missionary objects during the year above 50*l.* He then introduced Mr. John Templeton (lecturer to the Young Men's Baptist Missionary Society) who delivered a deeply interesting lecture on "India and the mutiny," illustrated by a series of very fine dissolving views. At the conclusion of the lecture the Rev. J. Davis, of Guildford Street, moved and the Rev. W. Williams seconded, a vote of thanks to Mr. Templeton, which was carried with loud applause, and after a few words from the chairman the meeting separated.

**DORKING. — WEST-STREET CHAPEL SUNDAY SCHOOLS.**—At the jubilee celebration of these schools in December, 1856, it was resolved to obtain new rooms for their accommodation. The committee appointed to superintend the undertaking were so encouraged during the spring of the present year by the sum contributed toward the object, that they determined on proceeding with the work. The corner stone of the new building was laid by the Rev. J. J. Bright, the minister of the chapel, on the 14th July, and the erection having been brought to a completion, the rooms were opened on Wednesday last. The Rev. J. Graham, of London, preached an eloquent sermon on behalf of the building fund, in the afternoon. A tea meeting then took place in the new rooms, at which 450 persons were present. The tables were gratuitously furnished by the ladies of the congregation and other Christian denominations in the town, and the whole of the proceeds, which, together with the collections, amounted to 40*l.*, were devoted to the funds. A public meeting was held immediately after the tea, at which the Rev. J. S. Bright presided. Mr. C. Rose, the secretary of the building committee, briefly detailed the origin, progress, and successful completion of

the undertaking. Mr. Todman, the treasurer, furnished some interesting particulars as to the finances, especially in regard to the productiveness of the penny-a-week subscription. Interesting and effective addresses were delivered in the course of the evening, by the Chairman, the Revs. J. Graham, — Thomas (Wesleyan), G. H. Adeney, of Reigate; J. Waite, of Leatherhead; R. Lewis, of Shere; J. Payne, Esq., of Leatherhead; and Mr. Mitchell, the superintendent of the boys' school. The cost of the new rooms, with minister's vestry, offices, and other requisites to render the undertaking complete, exceeds 700*l.* About 400*l.* of this sum has been already obtained, and the pastor having nobly offered to devote a year's income derived from the pew subscriptions, providing they were doubled by the congregation, toward the liquidation of the debt, its complete extinguishment is hopefully anticipated at no distant period.

**A GOOD EXAMPLE.**—A few evenings ago (writes a correspondent) I had occasion to spend an hour in Hales Owen, in Warwickshire. It happened to be the annual fair connected with the "mop," or periodical hiring of servants. It is well known that these fairs are destructive to the moral welfare of the young people of the neighbourhood. It was therefore most gratifying to me, on entering a large chapel in the centre of the town, to find it nearly filled with an attentive audience consisting of young persons, listening to a lecture from their minister, the Rev. F. W. Fisher, on the "Wonders of the Heavens." The lecturer illustrated a most familiar and attractive explanation of the planetary system, and especially of what is known about comets, by some beautiful diagrams exhibited in a magic lantern. I have scarcely ever listened to a lecture delivered under more interesting circumstances, or in a more effective manner. It had evidently kept a large number of young men and women from the temptations of the fair, and brought them under the influence of celestial scenery. The lecture was concluded by some pleasant words of kind advice, good wishes, &c., and plainly proved to the youthful assemblage that they had in their minister an enlightened and genial friend. I felt prompted to send you a note of the circumstance, as it may be a useful hint to those who often anxiously seek for some fresh expedient to prevent the anticipated evils of a country revel.

**THE BISHOP OF CAPE TOWN ON AFRICAN MISSIONS.**

—The Bishop of Cape Town addressed a public meeting at the Clarence Hotel, Exeter; Archdeacon Bartholomew presided. The right rev. prelate stated that the Kaffir difficulty had now passed away, and he thought they might trace its disappearance distinctly and logically to the fact that the Government had placed at the service of Sir George Grey 40,000*l.* a-year for three years for the purpose of civilising the people. The governor was devoting the whole of his official income to the work of civilising and Christianising the natives of Africa, and had recently brought down to his (the right rev. prelate's) house, from the frontier forty sons of African chiefs to be educated, and one of the objects which his lordship had in view in visiting England was to found a college in which the sons of chiefs from all parts of the country might be trained for missionary work. In this great object his lordship said he believed he might count on the cordial co-operation of Dr. Livingstone. He had received 1,500*l.* from Miss Burdett Coutts, and money from other sources—making a total of 3,000*l.*—but he wanted 1,000*l.* more for the erection of the college, and then he should require funds for feeding and clothing the inmates. The right rev. prelate has met with great success in Exeter. After two sermons preached on Sunday 100*l.* was collected, and a large amount has since been obtained.

**ERITH. — ADDRESS TO SIR CULLING EARDLEY.**

As Sir Culling E. Eardley is about to leave Belvidere for his former residence at Bedwell-park, Herts, the ministers of the Greenwich District of the Kent Congregational Association assembled at Belvidere on Monday, the 18th, for the purpose of presenting to him an address as a memorial of their esteem and regard, and an expression of regret at the prospect of his removal from the locality in which his influence and exertions for the promotion of evangelical truth and Christian catholicity have been so eminently useful. The address was signed by the following ministers:—Revs. J. Adey, Bexley-heath; H. Baker, Lewisham; D. J. Evans, Lewisham-road; W. Gill, Woolwich; C. Gilbert, Erith; J. B. Lister, Congregational School; W. Lucy, Greenwich; J. Pulling, Deptford; T. Sloman, St. Mary's Cray; T. Timpson, Lewisham. Sir Culling, in the course of his reply, said:—

My principle, I venture to state to you, has, as far as I could accomplish it, been this,—to elevate Christ—to make Christ everything; I have my ecclesiastical opinions, of which I doubt whether they exactly coincide with any existing party in the country. But, be they what they may, I have desired to hold them in utter and entire subordination to the interests of the Gospel. I am certain that there is no *ius divinum* in either Independency or Episcopacy. I am equally certain that the common truth has a right divine over both me and you. Acting upon this motive, I have succeeded in planting a sound Protestant ministry in connexion with the Established Church at the top of the hill where you are now meeting. I have been equally happy, in co-operation with my friend Mr. Gilbert, to assist in establishing a Congregational Church at the foot of the hill at Erith. I hope, and I know, as far as I can know anything, that the two will dwell in Christian concord together. And my desire and prayer is, that the two ministers thus established, preaching the same truth, glorifying the same Saviour, and throwing back into the second place everything that is casual and secondary, will be enabled on this spot—dear to me as the residence for above a hundred years of those who have gone before me—to lift up Christ to the neighbourhood, and to show high and low, rich and poor, one with another,

that as there is but one short life, one certain death, one calamity of sin, one judgment before us, so there is but "one Lord, one faith, one baptism; one God and Father of us all, who is above all, and through all, and in us all."

**YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION IN AID OF THE BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.**—The tenth annual meeting of this association was held on Tuesday evening in the library of the Mission House, Moor-gate-street, John Sands, Esq., in the chair. The 67th Psalm having been sung, Mr. E. Rawlings offered prayer. The secretary next read the annual report, comprising a minute detail of all the operations of the association during the year. It stated that fifty-nine useful and interesting lectures had been delivered, illustrated by dissolving views and diagrams, to an aggregate of 25,000 children and adults—that a number of juvenile meetings in London and the country had been addressed on missionary subjects by several members of the committee, and that the twenty-six annual juvenile meetings, on Sabbath afternoon, April 25, were attended by upwards of 13,000 young persons. Prayer-meetings had also been sustained, a sermon preached, and conferences held on behalf of the mission work. The committee had also petitioned Parliament with reference to the state of religious liberty in India. A special effort, moreover, has been made, with some encouraging success, to call into existence church auxiliaries to the society. The committee at the commencement of the year, resolved to present missionary brethren on leaving England with some token of the affectionate interest taken in their work and welfare by the association, and accordingly each missionary who had departed since then had received a copy of Bagster's Fac-simile Edition of the Bible, suitably inscribed. It has been arranged that the Christmas and New Year's Cards to Sunday scholars shall this year be issued by the association. It was also mentioned that during the past year the Sunday school at Crayford has engaged to support the Toodagedera school, Ceylon; and the Sunday-school at Charles-street, Camberwell, has undertaken the support of the Byamville School, Ceylon. The committee have in the course of preparation an entirely new series of dissolving views, illustrative of Social Life and Mission Work in India, designed to show the manners and customs of the Hindoos, and the scenes daily witnessed by the missionary in the prosecution of his work. The lecture will be ready for delivery early in December next. Mr. John Templeton read the financial report, which showed an income of 216*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*, and expenditure to the same amount within 2*s.* 11*d.*, the balance in the treasurer's hands. Had it not been, however, for a balance on the other side last year of 11*l.* 1*s.*, the treasurer would have been in possession of nearly 12*l.* Mr. Templeton explained that the association only reported the amount received and expended for its own special purposes, and made no mention in its reports of the pecuniary assistance it was the means of rendering to the parent society, which was always handed over without the deduction of a single farthing. The Rev. J. H. Millard, B.A., submitted the following sentiment:—

Illustrated lectures and addresses to the young, on missionary subjects, eminently calculated to interest them in the extension of the Redeemer's kingdom.

It seemed to him that this work of lecturing might be practised much more extensively than it is. (Hear, hear.) Why should not each member of this association be a lecturer? The work need not be left to one or two if the young men would set themselves to acquire the knowledge and the method necessary for its efficient performance. The association might thus become a college *De Propaganda Fide*. Missionary societies were now asking for more agents, and it was from the young men of this and kindred associations that they ought to come. The Rev. J. Hiron spoke to the next sentiment:—

The co-operation of young men by means of local and missionary societies an object greatly to be desired in regard both to themselves and the missionary work.

The Rev. F. Tucker, B.A., proposed a sentiment referring to correspondence with missionary brethren, and urging earnest prayers for their success, "the duty and privilege of all Christians." The Rev. C. Stanford, as the hour was late, simply read his sentiment:—

The Young Men's Association and its extending operations; a movement worthy the recognition of the churches and the support of young men.

A vote of thanks to the chairman and the ministers who had taken part in the meeting having been carried unanimously, the meeting separated. It is stated that the association will gladly provide lectures for any of the Congregational schools in London.

**HIGHGATE NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL AND SCHOOLS.**—The foundation, or, more properly speaking, the corner or memorial stone of this building for the use of the congregation now worshipping at Castle-yard, was laid on Thursday afternoon, by Samuel Morley, Esq. The service was held under an awning; notwithstanding the exceeding wetness of the day some hundred or more ladies and gentlemen assembled in the tent. The site selected for the chapel is excellent, on the top of Highgate-hill, commanding the high road and in the very midst of the people. The style of the erection is to be gothic, of the early decorated period. It is designed to accommodate about 550 persons, and the estimated cost is slightly above 4,000*l.* Mr. T. R. Smith, of Adam-street, Adelphi, is the architect, and the contractors Messrs. Carter of Hornsey-road. The walls of the building are already considerably advanced, and it is expected that by next June the place will be ready for use. The state of the weather necessitated the holding of a very brief service at the stone, and the completion of it



in the old chapel. The Rev. John Corbin, of Hornsey, gave out a hymn, and the Rev. Henry Allon, of Islington, read portions of Scripture and prayed; after which the stone was laid by Mr. Morley, subsequent to his having been presented with a handsome silver trowel, suitably inscribed by W. B. Patrick, Esq., in the name and on the behalf of the Building Committee. A bottle containing the usual historical documents, with a copy of the Trust Deed, and a declaration of principles, was placed in the stone prior to its being fixed. This done, the company adjourned to the chapel, and received a considerable addition to their numbers, and the pastor of the church, the Rev. Josiah Viney, proceeded to deliver the address intended to be read in the tent. It proved to be an elaborate and elegantly written document, explanatory first of the great purpose of buildings like that just commenced, and next an exposition and defence of Nonconformity, with some earnest and devout practical thoughts and suggestions at the close. Mr. Morley was invited at the conclusion of the address to offer the remarks he might have proposed to make at the stone, and said he was glad of an opportunity to express his hearty congratulation on the event of the day, and to thank the committee for the beautiful memorial of it with which they had presented him. He very highly esteemed Mr. Viney, and felicitated the church at Highgate upon having secured him to be their pastor. His own attachment to the principles of Congregational Nonconformity was never stronger than now, and he rejoiced therefore at the progress making by the denomination as such; but wholly apart from that, he felt a deep interest in movements like the present on account of their Christian character, and whether made by Churchmen or Dissenters. He believed there never was a time when the Congregational Churches of England were so pure and powerful as now, or when the pulpit teaching of the ministers was more thoroughly, in the highest sense, sound. (Hear.) The congregations were never better disposed to evangelical teaching; and the "common people" never heard more gladly—even in the time of the Master—simple earnest exhibition of gospel truth. (Hear.) He would say, therefore, let each and all the members of the church to assemble in the new chapel be personally dedicated to the work of spreading the gospel; and he doubted not that they would look back with deep interest to the proceedings of this day, when about so largely to extend their borders. The Rev. E. Cornwall having made a few congratulatory observations, concluded the proceedings with prayer. An adjournment then took place to the school-room, some little distance off, and so large was the attendance there, that even by much uncomfortable crowding, all could not be served with tea at the same time. There could scarcely have been a less number than 350 present. Tea over, the chapel was again the place of concourse, and was quite filled. The Rev. John Granville, having commenced the proceedings with prayer, Mr. Viney, who presided, thanked the ladies for their exertions to render the day successful, remarked upon the wetness of the weather, and the unexpectedly large attendance notwithstanding. Mr. Warton, secretary of the building committee, stated some particulars with reference to the past religious history of Highgate. Supplementing this statement the Chairman said that the first Dissenting minister in Highgate was one of the ejected Nonconformists who had a living in Essex. This was in the year 1662. The Church begun under his ministry had passed through many vicissitudes, and was now a Baptist Church. Mr. Patrick, the treasurer, stated the financial position of the undertaking, and read the whole list of donations, varying from 2s. 6d. to 500l.; and amounting in all to 2,310l., and including 500l. from the London Congregational Chapel-Building Society. It was hoped that the chapel would be opened perfectly free from debt, and he was sure that with resolution and system they could accomplish that very desirable object. Resolutions were moved and seconded by Rev. Thomas Fison, of Hendon; the Rev. H. Howell, Mr. Morley, the Rev. J. Corbin, the Rev. S. Hatch, and the Rev. J. H. Wilson. Towards the requisite amount about 2,500l. has been either subscribed or promised; 500l. in addition has been voted by the Chapel Building Society in consideration of large donations formerly received by them from Miss Fleureau, a member of the church; and the best efforts of the committee will be used to obtain another 1,000l. during the next nine months, by which time the chapel is expected to be opened. It is hoped that the erection of this new chapel will prove a new era in the history of Evangelical Dissent in Highgate.

### Correspondence.

#### THE CONGREGATIONAL UNION MEETINGS.—MINISTERS FOR THE COLONIES.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—You are accustomed to give a report of the proceedings of the Congregational Union, in the *Nonconformist* from year to year, and I have frequently admired your report for its conciseness and faithfulness. Faithfulness is important, that the opinions of those meeting together may be known by those who do not attend. Conciseness is a necessity, in a paper of limited space; and moreover, it is not every one that considers it his duty to wade through all that any oracle may think proper to say at a public meeting. For your admirable summary of its proceedings accept of the thanks of one who "stayed at home." By the bye, I intended to be there for several reasons, but I found out that I had not money enough to pay the railway fare. Some of us ministers (perhaps you are aware of it) have to calculate very carefully, before we even buy a book, or take a journey of any great length.

I have not been to the Union meetings now for some years; for I got into the way of knowing beforehand who the speakers would be, and what they would say. Half-a-dozen Doctors of Divinity, the same number of well-to-do ministers, and three first-class laymen, were about the usual number; and the same men, or class of men from year to year. County Union and Congregational Union meetings have, on this account, a great tendency to become stereotyped, and therefore very formal and very dull. There was an evident improvement in the Halifax meetings, in many respects. A greater number of gentlemen took part in the discussions, and evinced far more mental independence and moral courage than usual in the expression of their opinions. I wonder if it arose from being in the atmosphere of Yorkshire! Still, I wish that more laymen would speak. If the addresses and speeches were shorter and more numerous it would be much better. For 400 intelligent men to meet from all parts of the country, and the discussions to be chiefly confined to a dozen or eighteen of them, has frequently seemed to me a very strange thing.

Another matter in which I feel much interest, and which I very much commend, is, the meetings that were held in some of the villages. I know Halifax well; though living far away. I know every nook and dingle, and have been in every neighbouring village. I am acquainted with the early history of its Nonconformity, and its struggles, so highly and deservedly praised, in the admirable address by Dr. Halley. Warley, Booth, Sowerby, and Brighouse, had the benefit of a special service on the first evening, at which two or three of the strangers were present. It occurred to me that this was a good move in the right direction. It would have been well if Northowram, where Oliver Heywood often preached, and Ovenden, Stainland, Elland, and some other places had been included in the arrangements, and thus a whole parish would have been affected for good, instead of a town merely. Many of our smaller places are dreadfully isolated, and ministers and people are shut up to themselves, and have not the opportunity of a visit from strangers, from January to December. The visit of the Congregational Union to any particular district is only once in an age, and while so many ministers and friends attend, why not make use of them, and give light in the whole region round about. If arrangements were made for such meetings to take place on the first evening, they would not at all interfere with the general object for which the Union meetings were held. In this way, ten or a dozen of the smaller places in the locality might be benefited, instead of confining the benefit to one.

The tendency of modern Congregationalism is to neglect the country and attend to the towns. It is right to do the latter, because they are the most important; but at the same time the former ought not to be overlooked, for it should be borne in mind that the towns are, in a measure, increased from the population of the country. In reading the admirable address of Dr. Halley's, I could not help thinking that if Oliver Heywood and his contemporaries were to rise from the dead and behold the splendid places of worship in Halifax, and in some of our other large towns, and then be informed of the miserable incomes of many of the ministers who labour in their immediate neighbourhoods, they would be utterly confounded. And notwithstanding the cheers which greeted the perusal of their history and doings, I very much fear, that if the great and good Oliver Heywood and some of his contemporaries could dwell on earth again they would be considered unsuitable as ministers. They would not be sleek enough, nor sufficiently polite for many of our town congregations. It is my deep conviction, that in the present day we have more show and glitter, and far less principle, than they had in the former times.

In your report, the Rev. J. L. Poore is represented to have said, "Ministers are wanted for the Colonies. During the last eighteen months the Congregationalists had sent out twenty-seven ministers. Twelve had been recently engaged to go out to Australia, some had gone, and three were on the point of leaving. There were openings for at least twenty more; but they must be men of sterling stuff." Now, I hope that Mr. Poore and his friends will not take all the sterling stuff out of this country. What constitutes sterling men I do not know, for so much depends upon the meaning we apply to the word *sterling*. But one thing I do know. I am acquainted with one or two ministers who made unsuccessful applications to go to Australia, and they were superior men, intellectually, morally, and spiritually, to one or two that have been sent out. I do know that. The fact is simply this,—that like many other matters connected with the denomination, it degenerates into a miserable secretarism and cliquism. In making these remarks I do not wish them to apply to Mr. Poore because he spoke at the meeting, for, though I am personally unknown to him, from what I have heard I believe him to be a thoroughly honest and straightforward man; and I only wish there were more of them.

Yours truly,  
A STAFFORDSHIRE MINISTER.

#### CONFERENCE OF CHRISTIANS AT LIVERPOOL.

The Conference of Evangelical Christians was opened on Tuesday evening, in the Hope Hall, Liverpool, at seven o'clock. The large building was well filled, the general public being admitted without reference to membership of the Alliance. The Rev. Dr. Raffles (Independent minister) presided.

The proceedings were commenced by singing a hymn, after which the Rev. Wm. Sandford, of Kingswood, Bristol, read the twelfth chapter of Romans, and then offered up an appropriate and earnest prayer.

The meeting was then addressed by the Rev. Daniel Ace, Curate of St. James's, Clerkenwell; the Rev. George Smith, of Trinity Chapel, Poplar; the Rev. Dr. Kirkpatrick, of Dublin.

The Rev. Dr. WYLIE, of Edinburgh, thought the circumstances under which this meeting was held very peculiar, as we had recently passed through three wonderful dispensations. The first dispensation he alluded to was the overthrow of idolatry in India. In the second place, there was the exploration of Africa, and he trusted they were to accept them as a token that the immemorial night which had set so darkly on the land of Africa was about to

be broken up into day. And, in the third place, there was the revival in America. Allow him to remind them of the very important position which the Church of Great Britain now occupied. They stood, as it were, between two mighty dispensations—a dispensation of terror on the one hand, a dispensation of mercy on the other. In the East, they could see war, thundering and lightning, ploughing up the land; in the West, they saw Christian devotion, and they saw mercy following. Between these two mighty dispensations the Church of Britain was placed.

The Rev. Dr. PATTEN, of New York, who was introduced by the chairman as the representative of the Christians on the other side of the Atlantic, then rose to address the meeting, and was received with loud applause. Brother Jonathan (he said) had a loving heart towards his old father John Bull; and if the despots of the Continent should combine against the old gentleman, his son on the other side of the Atlantic would be up to help him. (Applause.) When he went along the docks of this town and saw the tall masts and the "stars and stripes," he felt that Liverpool "kind-of" belonged to them. (Laughter.) He did not know but that some day they might annex it. (Renewed laughter.) But seriously, the heart required shaping as well as the muscles. Let them look back and see what God had done—that He had placed the whole commerce (relatively speaking) of the globe in the hands of two nations speaking the same language—Great Britain and America—and that those two nations were the only people in the world which had any progress in them. The rev. gentleman then alluded more particularly to the religious revival at present taking place in the United States, and pictured, in a most vivid manner, the vast assemblages which congregated daily in many of the principal buildings of New York for the purpose of midday prayer. He urged the people of this country to commence a similar revival, and asked if there was seen such a sight in Liverpool would it not compel every infidel to acknowledge that it was the power of God which was working there? He challenged Britain to go on with the work, and the United States would "foot her up." (The rev. doctor resumed his seat amidst loud and prolonged applause.)

Sir CULLING EARDLEY, who was welcomed with loud cheers, said it went to his heart to meet with so many Christian brethren in that place. At that moment there was a little neck of land in the far west of America—a British colony—which, a year and a-half ago, or not so much as that, nobody ever supposed was the receptacle of as much gold as California or Australia. To that colony the Colonial Church Society had sent out an English clergyman to accompany Colonel Moodie to preach the Gospel in that country—already the Wesleyan Conference had agreed to send no less than four missionaries there—already, within the last five or six days, he (Sir Culling Eardley) had had interviews with the Moderator of the Established Church of Scotland, and with the Moderator of the Free Church, and he had a right to say that he believed both those bodies would also send out missionaries there. He (Sir Culling Eardley) knew of five, or in all probability, seven or eight English missionaries, who, before they were a fortnight older, would have gone to British Columbia. (Hear, hear.) "Ask your brethren," said he, turning to Dr. Patten, "to send as many men to their countrymen out there as we are sending, and then let us see if we cannot do the same all the world over." ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) Other speakers had alluded to manifestations in India, in Africa, and in America; but they had not exhausted the catalogue of social phenomena. All the world over the great human heart was stirring for good or for evil. Within the last twelve months China had been thrown open to us—the same with Turkey, which called for other efforts—efforts which no one section or denomination of the Christian Church was equal to. Americans had done great and successful work in Turkey. (Cheers.) But Turkey had not many years to live. ("Hear, hear," and applause.) In conclusion he (Sir Culling) alluded to the persecution of Protestants in France, and the case of the Jewish child Mortara, and maintained that it was impossible that such a large-hearted man as the Emperor Napoleon would permit the persecution in his own kingdom if the matter were properly represented to him, and the example set before him of the interference of Evangelical Christians on behalf of the persecuted Roman Catholics of Sweden. The right hon. baronet resumed his seat amidst protracted applause.

Sir CULLING EARDLEY said he was authorised by Dr. Caird, of New York, to state that on Thursday evening a meeting of Christians would take place at New York. It had been intended that a communication should pass through the Atlantic Telegraph Cable from the meeting at Liverpool to that at New York and vice versa: and Mr. Brett, of the Telegraph Company, had undertaken to forward these messages gratuitously across the Atlantic, should it be possible to transmit them. (Hear, hear.)

The Rev. CHAIRMAN then pronounced the benediction, after which the meeting separated.

The more strictly conferential business was commenced on Wednesday, under the presidency of the Rev. Dr. KING, of Glasgow, who delivered an address, in which, at considerable length, he showed that one of the leading causes of church weakness and discord was the want of that unity and concord which were so strongly enforced in the Scriptures, and particularly by St. Paul.

After some devotional exercises, Lord BENHOLME moved, and Mr. T. GRAHAM, of Edmond Castle,



seconded, the appointment of Sir Culling E. Eardley as chairman of the Conference.

Secretaries having been also chosen, the discussion commenced, the first subject being that of "Christian Union," with reference principally to the following questions:—What are the duty and extent of Christian union as taught in Scripture? What has been the increase or decrease of Christian union during the last thirty years? What special incentives to Christian union exist in the present state of the Church and the world? What improvements are possible either in the constitution or working of the Evangelical Alliance, so as to make it more effectual for the furtherance of union? Are there other means better than the Alliance, or apart from it, which can be used to promote its main object.

The Rev. A. JENOUR, rector of Blackpool, thought that through the Evangelical Alliance they could only attain the object of Christian union in a limited degree. Other means must be employed. He attributed the disunion and animosities of the churches to self-seeking and self-conceit; urged upon the meeting the importance of a national confession of faith with a view to secure a perfect National Church. He admitted that the Established Church, from the manifest defects in its Articles, Canons, and Liturgy, had not at present a broad enough basis for this union. With regard to the clergy, he thought they had erred in crying up their own Church as the only perfect one.

The Rev. Mr. RIGG thought that the introduction of such topics as some of those mentioned by the last speaker was opposed to the principles of the Alliance, and besides the business of the Conference.

The Rev. Dr. SMITH, of Glasgow, and Lord BENHOLME, disagreed with Mr. Rigg; and though they might not coincide with all that Mr. Jenour said, they were glad that he had so freely and in such a Christian spirit given utterance to his convictions.

The Rev. Mr. HUNTER (Baptist), of Nottingham, thought that the Evangelical Alliance had greatly tended to destroy the prejudices which had existed too long between pious men in the Church of England and servants of God amongst the Nonconformists.

The Rev. Dr. BROWN suggested that the Alliance should be so widened as to include members of the Society of Friends. Dr. Brown also recommended union prayer-meetings, as other means, apart from the Alliance, which could be used to promote its main object.

Mr. THOMAS PEASE (Quaker), and Dr. STUART, of Dublin, also urged the propriety of widening the basis of the Association.

The CHAIRMAN said that those who desired to act upon a wider sphere than that comprehended by the English branch of the Alliance should associate themselves with the French branch, which included Quakers and Plymouth Brethren.

The Rev. GEORGE SMITH, Secretary of the Congregational Union, did not believe that the Alliance had been in any degree a failure, and he begged to assure Mr. Jenour that the denomination with which he was connected cherished a deep sympathy and cordial regard for their brethren in the Established Church.

On the motion of the Rev. JAMES SMITH, of Wimbish, seconded by Major-General ALEXANDER, a vote of thanks was passed to Dr. King for his address, which he was requested to place in the hands of the Council for publication.

After some remarks from the Rev. A. Windle, Rev. Wazer Beg, and Rev. Dr. Wylie, of Edinburgh (who said that the subject of Christian union was making great progress in Scotland) the Conference adjourned until next day.

In the evening a meeting was held for the consideration of vernacular education and missions in India.

On Thursday the Conference was resumed, after devotional exercises; the Rev. S. MINTON, of Percy Chapel, delivering an address on the objects and character of the Evangelical Alliance. He maintained that while individual associations of a religious character, such as the Bible Society, contributed to the object of Christian union, the evil of disunion amongst the Churches was so great and heinous, that it required a special remedy like the Alliance fully to meet the requirements of the case. The success of the Alliance, he thought, could not be disputed, though he anticipated yet a still larger measure of good.

Sir CULLING EARDLEY EARDLEY having taken the chair, a discussion took place upon the following subject:—"In what way can the mutual affection and reciprocal union of British, Continental, and American Christians be best promoted? Can anything be done in common for the propagation of the Gospel in Turkey, India, China?"

The CHAIRMAN pointed out the advantages of promoting, if they could not all be united in religious schemes, at least education in these countries as a great collateral aid to religious teaching.

The Rev. GEO. PIERCE, of London, described the past and present organisations of the evangelisation and education of the natives of China, and particularly dwelt upon the importance of encouraging by liberal support and prayer the seminaries for the training of native evangelists.

The Rev. Dr. CONROY, secretary to the American Board of Foreign Missions, described the operations of that society chiefly in regard to Turkey, and said that the cordial and hearty assistance which the American missionaries in Turkey had received from England was most warmly appreciated by American hearts. He also highly eulogised the services ren-

dered to the Turkish missions by Lord Stratford de Redcliffe and General Williams.

Lord BENHOLME moved, and Mr. CHEETHAM, M.P., seconded, a series of resolutions expressive of gratitude at the opening for missionary labours which had been made in China, of desire that both in China and India the work of Christian vernacular education should be stimulated, and appointing a provisional committee to communicate, on the part of the Alliance, with existing religious and missionary societies. Mr. G. HADFIELD, M.P., expressed the pleasure which he felt at the warmth of Christian feeling which existed between America and England. The Rev. Dr. RAFFLES also supported the resolutions, which were adopted unanimously.

The subject of the Confessional was next brought up, and a resolution which had been prepared upon it read by the Rev. Dr. STEANE. The resolution protested, "in the name of pure morals, family peace, and of the Christian religion, against these unhalloed intrusions into the recesses of the human heart." The Rev. Mr. Sandford, the Rev. Mr. Minton, Rev. Mr. Jenour, Rev. Mr. Dayman, Rev. Dr. Wylie (Edinburgh), Dr. Smith (Glasgow), Rev. Dr. Blackwood, Rev. Mr. Cowen, and other clergymen of the Established Church, expressed their strong and indignant disapproval of the recent practices of the confessional within that Church.

After the CHAIRMAN had drawn attention to the legal doubts which prevailed as to the abolition of the whole of the canon law, and to the necessity, if it were not abolished, of a prompt and vigorous expression of opinion on the part of the country, the further discussion of the confessional was adjourned to the evening meeting.

By general consent, the consideration of a British Protestant demonstration on the 17th of November next (the tercentenary of the accession of Queen Elizabeth, and the bicentenary of the death of Cromwell) was passed over, as likely only to excite differences of opinion without leading to any good.

The Earl of RODEN was strongly of this opinion; and Lord BENHOLME, in speaking on the subject, took occasion to draw a contrast between the private and domestic character of our present Sovereign and that of Queen Elizabeth.

The CHAIRMAN concluded the meeting by stating that Lord Derby was favourable to a commutation of the Maynooth grant, and so were Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell. He (the chairman) thought eight years' grants, or 240,000*l.* with the land and buildings, would be a fair amount. Mr. Spooner was willing to give 100,000*l.*

At the meeting of the Alliance on Friday the CHAIRMAN remarked that all that was required for making the Alliance more efficient was to give them clergymen—one a member of the Church of England and the other a person not a member of the Church—one to go about the provinces, and the other to remain in London.

The Rev. W. BEVAN then read the annual report. It was a very voluminous document. Amongst other subjects it mentioned that the settlement of the Maynooth difficulty had been carefully considered by a special committee of the council, and the committee had reported generally in favour of Mr. Spooner's plan of compensation for vested interests. The Sabbath question had also received the careful consideration of the Alliance, and a protest had been entered against the opening of the Crystal Palace on the Sabbath. The determination of the Metropolitan Saloon Omnibus Company to refrain from Sunday traffic was urged as a reason why Christian persons should support that company.

The Rev. J. B. LOWE moved the adoption of the report. This was, he said, the first time he had appeared on the platform to advocate the cause of the Alliance. He might say, as a clergyman of the Church of England, that he had enjoyed the happiest intercourse with many of the ministers of the Nonconformist denominations of that town (Liverpool) for some years back.

Sir CULLING EARDLEY wished to take upon himself the undivided responsibility of what he said the previous night on the subject of Maynooth.

The Evangelical Alliance has not been in the remotest way committed to any scheme of settlement. Let me add, too, that the distinguished statesmen to whom I referred have done nothing more than entertain the general idea of a severance of the national connexion with Maynooth, on the basis of fair compensation to vested rights. Lord John Russell alone has gone beyond this in intimating the sum he considers would be a fair amount of compensation. I would also add that the leading Christian men, to whom I also alluded, must not be considered responsible for any definite scheme. I have reason to believe that they disapprove the particular and precise arrangement which I am inclined to think advisable. But I commit no one but myself.

The Rev. G. OSBORN inquired whether the Conference would be committed by the approval of the report to the suggestions as to the Maynooth question; and another gentleman asked as to the intention of the Alliance as to the Government grant for Roman Catholic education.

Sir C. EARDLEY, as to the second question on the Roman Catholic grants, replied that it was a subject more for the consideration of the Protestant Alliance than for the Evangelical Alliance.

The Rev. Dr. WYLIE urged the immediate repeal of the Maynooth endowment. It was not a question of money, but a question of principle.

A long discussion, of a desultory nature, then took place, during which the Rev. Mr. MINTON moved,—

That the adoption of the report was not to be understood as committing the Conference to any approval of the resolution of the Council with reference to the Maynooth grant.

Ultimately, after a further conversation, the

report was adopted, subject to the qualification that the Conference were not to be understood as committing themselves to an approval or disapproval of the resolution of the Council in reference to the Maynooth grant.

The Rev. Mr. RIGG thought the question of Maynooth was very unsafe ground, and he therefore moved a resolution to the effect, that in the judgment of the meeting it was not expedient that any further action should be taken by the Council in regard to the arrangements for pecuniary compensation for the endowment of Maynooth. Dr. SCHOLLS suggested that it would be better that the effect of Mr. Riggs's resolution should be referred to the Council as a suggestion, and not as an instruction. After further discussion the motion was withdrawn by Mr. Rigg, on this condition.

#### PUBLIC MEETING.

At the public meeting of the members of the Evangelical Alliance, at the Philharmonic-hall, Liverpool, on Friday evening, the Earl of Roden presided. The audience was large and respectable, the hall being well filled throughout. A hymn having been sung, the Rev. C. M. Birrell offered up a prayer appropriate to the occasion.

The CHAIRMAN, in his address, expressed his gratification at being permitted to join a society which had for its object the drawing together in Christian love all classes and denominations of every country in the world, whereby they could exercise the privilege of enjoying the foretaste—"oh, the blessed foretaste of that glorious time which was before them, when they should all be united, not in this life, but in the presence of that Great Lord and Master who had loved them, and whom they all desired to love, and with whom they should dwell for ever!" He congratulated them upon the success of the society, and declared he could not forbear testifying to one important fact connected with it; and it was that when those religious exercises in London and Exeter-hall were obliged to be given up by the clergy of the Church of England, their Protestant and worthy and valuable Nonconformist brethren came forward, not only to occupy the places from which they had been obliged to recede, but to use that Liturgy which before had been engaged in by the other clergymen.

The Rev. JOSEPH MULLENS, missionary from India, was received with loud applause.

The resolution which he had to move referred directly to most important matters which regarded the policy of the Government in relation to the religious instruction of India. For the last forty years the Government had taken under their charge the temples and mosques of the country. Was it necessary to ask an assemblage like that, whether such a Government that stood forth among the Christians nations of the world was proper? The Government had already found that the people of this country wanted this system to exist no longer. Should they not then take up the question afresh that the Government should be no longer allowed to tamper with idolatry, that they should no longer give the support, the wisdom, and judgment of their officers to continue to give their adherence to the shrines of these false religions. And now that one of the greatest officers of the Government (Sir J. Lawrence) had brought the question before the Government in a most unmistakable manner, that this state of things must no longer exist, they must entirely wash their hands of the support and countenance of that idolatry. But let him not be misunderstood as to what they wanted. They wanted no persecution. They asked the Government to do their duty faithfully, but so far as religion was concerned, they wanted to leave Hindooism to Hindooism, Mohammedanism to Mohammedanism, and Christianity entirely to the Christian Church; and if the Government only let them have a fair field, they would be enabled, by the blessing of God, gradually to overtake the vast sphere of labour, and gradually spread the Word abroad among its people—that blessed Gospel of Christ, which alone could save souls from death, and which had been given to them by their Lord and Master, as his cherished message and invitation to mercy. In India there had been a most practical form of the Evangelical Alliance; it was commonly known amongst those in this country that missionaries to the heathen land were joined together in the greatest possible union and love. It was a matter of course with them, and, as they had common ground, they often accompanied each other in their work, especially to towns and villages where the gospel had not been preached before, although belonging to different ecclesiastical denominations; but in the foreign country they went to preach the universal truth; and so great was their union that they found it unnecessary when they met together on public platforms to talk about their union. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Mullens dwelt at some length upon the injustice of the proceedings of Government towards Christian missions in India, and urged the necessity of a revision of their present policy.

Mr. JOHN CHEETHAM, M.P., in seconding the resolution, declared that India, commercially, politically, and religiously, had been a failure. He denied, on the authority of Mr. Layard, that interference by the missionaries with the religious principles of the natives had had the least to do with the rebellion, for the natives believed them to be honest, worthy men, anxious to do them good.

The Rev. Dr. JOHNSON moved a resolution expressive of gratitude to God for the revival of religion which seemed to be taking place in America, and reflecting upon the disciples not being of one accord in one place, which was seconded by Colonel MOODY.

A hymn was then sung, after which a collection was made for the purpose of defraying the expenses attending the meeting of the Alliance during the week.

Sir CULLING EARDLEY moved a resolution condemnatory of the abduction of the Jewish child Mortara to Rome, and asked if that child was to remain in Rome, and in response to the cries of "No,



no," he declared that the name of Christ should not be dishonoured by the detention of that child, and that as God had heard the prayers offered up for the Madai, so would the child be delivered from Rome. The Rev. Dr. CONROY, secretary to the American Board of Foreign Missions, seconded the resolution.

Lord BLENHOLME referred to an instance of persecution in Switzerland, which had been protested against and which had been explained, and upon which he moved a resolution, which was carried unanimously.

The Rev. S. MINTON protested against the confessional, counselled united action, and urged the advice promulgated by the *Times*, that those who practised it—and whom he characterised as dangerous and mischievous persons—should leave the Church, believing that such a secession would be one of the greatest blessings that could happen to the Church of England. The Rev. A. KING, Independent minister, Bristol, seconded the resolution. The CHAIRMAN, having put it, remarked that what had just happened could not have taken place ten years ago. A clergyman could not have spoken in praise of the Prayer-Book and Dissenters stand by and consent, or have pointed out some of its defects, clergymen standing by and approving.

A vote of thanks to the Earl of Roden and Sir Culling E. Eardley was then passed.

It was announced that the collection that evening amounted to 46l. 10s.

Arrangements having been made that the ministers and others who took part in the proceedings should dine together each day at the London Café and Restaurant, Clayton-square, a company of about 150 sat down, the Rev. Dr. Raffles presiding. On the motion of the Rev. Dr. Pitcairn, seconded by the Rev. Dr. Hoby, a vote of thanks was given to the Chairman, not only for his general courtesy to the visitors, but for the good hearty English welcome he had given them to Liverpool. The Chairman briefly acknowledged the compliment paid him.

#### MR. BRIGHT, M.P., AT BIRMINGHAM.

##### GREAT MEETING IN THE TOWN HALL.

Mr. Bright met his constituents for the first time in the Town-hall, Birmingham, on Wednesday evening. The hon. gentleman arrived in Birmingham on the previous day, and took up his residence with Mr. Joseph Sturge. In the course of Wednesday he was visited by a large number of his most influential constituents. The town meeting, fixed for seven o'clock in the evening, excited far greater interest than anything of the kind which has taken place in Birmingham since the great Anti-Corn-law banquet in 1845. When the doors of the hall were thrown open at six o'clock, the entire building was instantly filled, not an available inch of space being unoccupied. The organ gallery was filled with the most influential residents in the town of all shades in politics. Many members of the magistracy, most of the members of the Town Council, and a large number of the Society of Friends, were present. Many of Mr. Bright's friends from Rochdale, Manchester, Stockport, and that part of the country, were also in the hall. At twenty minutes before seven o'clock Mr. Bright entered the hall, preceded by Sir John Ratcliff, the mayor, and followed by Mr. Joseph Sturge and other of his friends. The appearance of the hon. gentleman was the signal for a burst of applause, which lasted for many minutes. The mayor, who occupied the chair, briefly introduced Mr. BRIGHT, who commenced as follows:—

It is now nearly three years since I was permitted—and, indeed, since I was able—to stand up on any public platform to address any public meeting of my countrymen, and during that period of three years I have passed through a new and a great experience. From apparent health I have been brought down to a condition of weakness exceeding the weakness of a little child, in which I could neither read nor write, nor converse for more than a few minutes without distress and without peril; and from that condition, by degrees so fine as to be imperceptible even to myself, I have been restored to the comparative health in which you now behold me. (Cheers.) In remembrance of all this, is it wrong in me to acknowledge, here, in the presence of you all, with reverent and thankful heart, the signal favour which has been extended to me by the Great Supreme? (Hear, hear.) Is it wrong that I should take this opportunity of expressing the gratitude which I feel to all classes of my countrymen for the numberless kindnesses which I have received from them during this period, and from those high in rank and abounding in influence and wealth to the dweller on one of our Lancashire moors, who sent me a most kind message to say that he believed where he lived was the healthiest spot in England, and that if I would come and take up my abode with him for a time, though his means were limited and his dwelling humble, he would contrive to let me have a room to myself. (Cheers.) I say, looking back on all this, that if I have ever done anything for my countrymen, or for their interests in any shape, I am amply compensated by the abundant kindness which they have shown to me during the last three years; and if there be any colour or shade to this picture—if there be those in the defence of whose interest the prime years of my life have been spent that, when I was stricken down, and when I was enduring a tedious exile, subjected me to a passionate and ungenerous treatment—(Hear, hear)—I know that that act was not approved by the country—(cheers)—and that when my cause came up by appeal to a superior because an impartial tribunal, their verdict was condemned and set aside by the unanimous judgment of the electors, the population of this great central city of Birmingham. (Cheers.) I shall not attempt by the employment of any elaborate phrases to express to you what I felt at the time when you conferred upon me the signal honour

of returning me as one of your representatives to the House of Commons. I am not sufficiently master of the English language to discover words that shall express what I then felt, and what I feel now, for what you did then, and for the reception which you have given me to-night. I never imagined for a moment that you were prepared to endorse all my opinions, or to sanction every political act with which I was connected. But I accepted your act in choosing me as meaning this: that you had watched my political career, and that you believed that it had been an honest one—(loud cheers)—that I had not swerved knowingly to the right hand or to the left—that the attractions of power had not turned me aside—(cheers)—and that I had not changed my course with any view of courting a fleeting popularity—(renewed cheers)—and, further, that you were of this opinion—an opinion which I religiously hold—that that man whose political career is on a line with his conscientious convictions can never be unfaithful to his constituents or to his country. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. BRIGHT then proceeded to vindicate the sincerity of his opinion on the Russian war, which he had opposed, not on abstract peace principles, but on consideration of national policy. Now that all was over, except the tax-gatherer and the sorrows of those who had lost their friends in that war, he was unable to discover what compensation England had obtained—for 100,000,000l. of money expended—or what compensation Europe had obtained for 300,000,000l. of money expended. He proceeded to touch on the question of parliamentary reform, which had now no open enemies. All our leading statesmen were in favour of it, even Lord Derby who, in 1852, announced as one object of his ministry "to stem the tide of democracy." They all pretended now to be very fond of the question of reform, but still they did not tell us much about it. They reminded him of the condition of that deplorable Atlantic cable, of which he heard the other day that the currents were visible, but that the signals were indistinct. (Laughter and cheers.) He did not believe that Parliament fairly represented the nation. He would give some proofs that would satisfy them on that point:—

In 1846, the great question of the repeal of the Corn-laws was under consideration. Why, it required an earthquake to allow the people to buy their bread in the earth's market. It required a famine in Ireland, which from 1845 to 1851 lessened the population of that country by not less than 3,000,000 of persons. It required the conversion of a great Minister, the break-up of a great party—Constitution in danger—(laughter)—all those mysterious evils which these official statesmen discover when a poor artisan of Birmingham or of Manchester, or a poor half-starved weaver asking only that where bread could be had best and cheapest in return for his labour—it required all these before they could be permitted so to buy it. But come later down six years. In 1852, when Lord Derby was in office, he went to a dissolution, and the great question was the question of protection; and when Parliament re-assembled, Lord Derby and protection were defeated by a majority of nineteen. But when you had only a majority of nineteen in the House of Commons, nineteen-twentieths of the people of England were determined they would not have protection again. There are other serious questions—questions which affect the Established Church. Probably many persons in this room are not aware of the fact proved by the returns of Mr. Mann, one of the officers of the Registrar-General, that in England only one-third of the people belonged to the Established Church, that in Scotland one-third, and in Ireland five out of six, and in Wales eight out of ten of the people have no connexion with the Established Church; and yet the Established Church is predominant in both Houses of Parliament. If the House of Commons fairly represented all the people of the United Kingdom, the Established Church and its friends politically—I say nothing against it as a religious institution—would be much more modest, and we should probably get some changes much more readily than we have got them hitherto.

The almost entire exemption of landed property from the legacy duty was a proof of the preponderance of the territorial interest in Parliament. He particularly cited the cases of two persons to show how the tax operated. One was a friend who obtained an estate yielding 700l. a year, worth at 33 years' purchase 21,000l., with timber worth 11,000l.—in all 32,000l., who was charged 700l.; whereas in the other case, on property not "real" taken under a legacy, the duty would have been 3,200l. The experience of everybody proved how unequal the income-tax was, and everybody knew how every Government had swept away all proposals to make it more equal and just. The statistics of representation showed an inequality absolutely fatal to all fair representation.

There are in Yorkshire ten small boroughs which return members to Parliament to the number of sixteen. There are eight other boroughs in the same county whose members altogether amount to fourteen. Now the ten boroughs returning the sixteen members have a population of not more than 80,000, while the eight boroughs, with the fourteen members—that is, the smaller number of members—have a population of 620,000. (Cries of "Shame.") Whether you take the amount of the population or the number of the houses, or the sum at which they are rated to the income-tax, or the number of electors, you find the proportions about the same; the large boroughs with the smaller number of members have seven times the population, seven times the number of houses, seven times the amount of income-tax to pay, and seven times the number of electors, that are found in the other boroughs. (Hear.) Why should 164,000 persons in Buckinghamshire return eleven members, whilst a population of at least 250,000, probably much more, in Birmingham, returns only two members? ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) There is one more illustration with regard also to your own town. There are in Dorsetshire, Devonshire, and Wiltshire twenty-two boroughs that return thirty-four members. Now, compare the population of those twenty-two boroughs returning thirty-four members with the population and political power of Birmingham. You have nearly twice the population of those counties, but you have only two members to re-

present you in the House of Commons. (Cries of "Shame, shame.") In fact, I could give you pages of illustrations of this kind to show that the whole system of representation is unequal and dishonest. There are in parliament at the present moment 330 members, that is half the whole number of members, whose entire constituencies put together—voters—do not number more than 180,000 persons. At the same time there are in parliament 24 members of whom the whole number of the electors that sent them there is upwards of 200,000; and, whilst the constituencies of the 330 members are assessed to the property tax on 15,000,000l., the constituencies of the 24 members are assessed to the same tax on more than 24,000,000l. [A VOICE—"We'll have it altered," followed by cheers.] There is, besides, this great and significant fact, that wherever you go throughout Great Britain and Ireland out of every six men that you meet five have no vote. Supposing that out of 6,000,000 of grown men in the United Kingdom there were but 1,000,000 who had votes, which is the case now, and supposing that this 1,000,000 returned the present parliament through a fair distribution of members to the electors, among the million there would in all probability be a fair representation in the House of Commons of the opinions of the 6,000,000, because the opinions of the 1,000,000 would to a considerable extent reflect and represent the opinions of the rest of their countrymen. But that is not the case. (Hear, hear.) The law has selected 1,000,000 to be the electors; but the law-makers having fixed upon 1,000,000, have so contrived—it has perhaps arisen partly from accident, but it has also arisen in a great degree from ingenuity and invention—they have so contrived, I say, that the political power of this small minority of 1,000,000 is frittered away, fraudulently disposed of, and destroyed by the manner in which the franchise is distributed amongst those who compose the electoral body. (Hear.)

The question of reform was one between the peers and the people, and could not be evaded—

It is the great difficulty with our friends in headquarters who are in favour of reform, but don't know how to do it—(hear)—it is the reformer's great difficulty. It is Lord John Russell's great difficulty—and I may say here that I believe Lord John Russell, from associations, from tradition, from his own reading and study, and also from his own just and honest sympathy, has a more friendly feeling toward this question of parliamentary reform than any other man of his order, as a statesman, that I know of. (Cheers.) But I am saying no more than, I am sure, Lord John Russell would say himself, if he thought it prudent to tell all he knows about it—this is my greatest difficulty, that the greatest difficulty with him is "How can I reconcile free representation of the people in the House of Commons with the inevitable disposition to preserve an hereditary House of Peers?" Now you must decide that question. "Choose ye this day whom ye will serve." (Hear, hear.) If the peers are to be your masters—as they boast that their ancestors were the conquerors of your ancestors—serve them—(loud cries of "No, no")—but if you will serve only the laws of your country, and laws in the making of which you have been consulted—(Hear, hear)—if that is your determination then you may go straight on to discuss this question of parliamentary reform. (Cheers.) Now, I am not going to attack the House of Lords. (A laugh.) Some people tell us that the House of Peers have done great things for freedom. It may be so, though I have not been so successful in discovering it as others appear to have been. (Hear, hear.) Since the year 1690, at all events, or thereabouts, when the peers became the dominant power in this country, I have been unable to discover one single important measure—important to the cause of humanity or to English freedom—that has come from the voluntary consent and good will of the House of Peers. (Hear, hear.) And how could it? You know what a peer is—he is one of those fortunate individuals who are described as coming into the world with a silver spoon in his mouth—("Hear, hear," and laughter); or, to use the more polished and more elaborate phraseology of the poet—

Fortune came smiling at his youth, and welcomed it,  
And purpled greatness met his ripened years.

Why, when he is a boy among his brothers and sisters in the nursery, he is pre-eminent. He is the eldest son—he will be "My Lord." This mansion, these parks, these lands—all this political influence will centre in him. The servants and attendants know this, and they treat him accordingly. He grows up, goes to school, then to college, and he is still treated with the same subservient deference and respect. His fortunate position is known. He has no great inducement to work hard, for whatever he may do it is difficult for him to improve his fortunes in any way; and when he comes back from college he is in that secure position as to the future that there is no necessity that he should follow ardently any of those occupations which make men noble and great among their fellows. And when at length he takes his seat in the House of Lords, whatever may be his ability, whatever his character, whatever his private life—whether he remain in England, or whether he be ten thousand miles away—whether he be strong in body and in mind, or whether he be tottering down the steep of age and falling into the imbecility of second childhood—still, by means of that shameful contrivance—a contrivance made for peers alone—vote by proxy, he gives his vote for or against—but, I am sorry to say, too often against—all those great measures upon which you and your countrymen have set your minds. (Shame.) But there is another description of peers, and at them I am almost afraid to glance. (Cries of "Go on," and cheer.) I mean that creature of monstrous—may I not say of adulterous—birth, the spiritual peers. (Cheers.) You cannot get anything, I assure you, even with the most perfect franchise; it is not in the nature of things, it is not in human nature, that that body should become the willing fountains from which can flow good things and freedom to the people of any country. (Cheers.) We are always told that the peers exist as a check upon the Commons, and I must say that they fulfil that duty admirably. (Cheers and a laugh.)

Personally he had not the smallest objection to the widest possible suffrage that the ingenuity of man could devise, but if he was a member of the Government endeavouring to arrange a Reform Bill for the next session of Parliament, or if he was arranging such a bill himself, he should not act on that prin-



ciple. The wealth and intelligence of the country were scarcely yet prepared for that.

In the first place, what have we at present in the way of franchise? We have the parishes. For generations and ages there has been an extensive franchise in all our parishes. We have our Poor-law unions, and we have had a large franchise exercised in connexion with our Poor-law system for many generations. Then there are the corporations, which, with the exception of the absurd provision which requires a person to live in the town three years before he can vote, give a franchise which is generally satisfactory to the country. Now I should like to ask any man here whether he really believes that the men in all the parishes of England, and in all the Poor-law unions of England, and in all the corporations of England—who, speaking generally, have conducted themselves with great propriety, and have managed the affairs of their parishes, and their unions, and their corporations satisfactorily—I should like to ask why should not these men have at least conferred upon them the same franchise for the members of the House of Commons? There is one great point gained in such a franchise—your registration would be exceedingly easy and inexpensive. There is another, that, whatever were its omissions, whatever its exclusions, they would not be directed against any particular class. That franchise would admit the working people to electoral power just as fully as it admitted the middle classes, and what are called the higher and the richer classes, and therefore as regards class and class, it would remove a great defect of the Reform Act, and would give a suffrage so wide that I believe, as we have found in parishes, in unions, and corporations, no one would suppose that it did not give a fair representation of all classes of the people. ("No, no.") I do not want anybody for a moment to think that that particular franchise is better than the franchise which is called manhood suffrage. That is not what I am arguing. I am only saying what the Government might do, and might do with the concurrence of the opinion of a vast majority of the people of this country. With regard to counties I shall say very little. I know no good reason, logically, why the franchise in counties should not be as extensive as in boroughs. I think that the franchise called the forty-shilling franchise should be extended to all parts of the kingdom as fully as it is now extended to the people of England and Wales.

He urged the absolute necessity of a re-distribution of seats. In several countries, the United States for instance, the number of votes to the population was adjusted every ten years.

I do not for a moment argue that it is necessary that we should get an actuary to give exactly the number of men and voters in every district and to apportion the number of voters exactly to the population, but I say we have a fair right to an honest approximation to fairness in this matter, and that there can be no real representation in this country, or any other country, without it. Look at London and the boroughs into which it is divided. There are six of them. Suppose you divided them into twelve, you would still have boroughs of such magnitude that they would each contain a population of more than 300,000, each larger than Birmingham. Divide them again and you will have 24 boroughs, with a population of 150,000 in each, and 5,000 electors, and if the franchise were extended, of course the number of electors would be much larger. I say that London, the metropolitan boroughs, and all the great boroughs of the country, ought to be divided and subdivided, and that they ought to have double, and treble, and quadruple the number of members that they have at present. What a miserable delusion it is that this great capital of the central industry of the country, with its 250,000 or 300,000 inhabitants, should send only two members to the House of Commons.

He imagined Mr. Disraeli, with rows of figures before him, endeavouring to make it out that the proper way of reforming Parliament—is to increase the number of landed gentry in the House of Commons; though already the House of Peers, except a few lawyers and a few successful soldiers, is composed entirely of landowners—

Have you ever been to the botanical gardens in some of our towns, where a board is put up with the words, "No dogs are allowed to enter here?" There is a similar board at the door of the House of Peers, and though you cannot see it without an imaginary eye, it says, "No traders admitted here." (Cheers and laughter.)

"I believe," said Mr. Bright, "it is the opinion of the great body of the reformers of the United Kingdom that any Reform Bill which pretends to be generally satisfactory to reformers must concede the shelter and protection of the ballot." He warned Government against proposing in lieu of a bill, a delusion and a sham—

It will disappoint everybody; it will exasperate all the reformers; it will render a feeling which is now not bitter both bitter and malignant, and within twelve months after the bill has passed and the cheat is discovered, we shall be entered in all probability upon another agitation, but an agitation of a very different character from any we have yet seen.

Reformers are now more numerous than ever they were before; and he threw out a practical suggestion—

Why should they not by some arrangement have their own Reform Bill—have it introduced into Parliament and supported with all the strength of this great national party? and if it be a bill sensibly better than the bill that is being prepared for us in Downing-street, why should we not, with all the unanimity of which we are capable,—by public meetings, by petitions, and when the proper time comes by presenting ourselves at the polling-booths,—do everything in our power to pass that measure into law? Am I not in the town of Birmingham—England's central capital; and do not those eyes look upon the sons of those who, not thirty years ago, shook the fabric of privilege to its base? Not a few of the strong men of that time are now white with age. They approach the confines of their mortal day. It evening is cheered with the remembrance of that great contest, and they rejoice in the freedom they have won. Shall their sons be less noble than they? Shall the fire which they kindled be extinguished with you? Why, I see the answer in every face. You are resolved that the

legacy which they bequeathed to you you will hand down in an accumulated wealth of freedom to your children. As for me, my voice is feeble. I feel now sensibly and painfully that I am not what I was. I speak with a diminished fire; I act with a lessened force; but as I am, my countrymen and my constituents, I will, if you will let me, be found in your ranks in the impending struggle.

The hon. gentleman sat down amid great cheering, which was renewed again and again, the audience rising and waving their hats and handkerchiefs in the most enthusiastic manner.

At the conclusion of Mr. Bright's address thanks were voted to himself and to the Mayor.

#### CONFERENCE OF REFORMERS.

On Thursday Mr. Bright received a deputation from the Birmingham Reformers' Union, headed by Mr. J. S. Wright and other gentlemen. On the subject of practical measures in prosecution of the Reform movement, Mr. BRIGHT said:—

There were those who thought it extremely doubtful whether Government could manufacture a bill at all, seeing that the "baker's dozen," of which the Cabinet was composed, must agree to whatever measure was proposed. They knew very well that a bill which had not some show of reality in it would only disgust reformers, some of whom would speedily find out its character and expose it. The members of the Cabinet differed in opinion as to what is possible in the measure itself, and besides this, they would have great doubts as to their own supporters in the house. The supporters might say, "It would have been better for us to have kept our old friend Lord Palmerston in, who could have bamboozled his supporters and the country, rather than have a Government like this." If the present Government, therefore, met Parliament with a good measure, they would have to encounter the difficulty of disturbing their own party; and if they brought in a bill which was disgracefully bad, they would have to contend with those reformers who wish something better. However this difficulty might be solved, the country should be very watchful; and it might be advisable, when Parliament meets, for the great towns to meet and petition. Though this was a mode of agitation not much resorted to for many years past, yet it was a very useful one when a country was considering a great question like that of reform, as such an expression of opinion very much strengthened the hands of those members who were in earnest—a class usually but a small minority in the House of Commons. If Manchester, Birmingham, and the great towns sent up petitions signed by thirty or forty, or fifty thousand names—which they could do on questions like this—if such petitions were presented night after night, members of the House of Commons, however obtuse they were, and however unwilling to submit, would be obliged to admit that people think of these subjects more than they thought they did, and would admit these petitions as evidence of the feelings of the people supposed to be represented in the House of Commons. The Reformers' Union must try to get the influential people of the town to go with them, which, with their present programme, they might fairly expect. If they went for manhood suffrage, he was afraid they would not have that support, either in Parliament or out of doors. As to the preparation of a bill, he advised them to leave this to the Conference, which would meet next week in London; and this bill, when prepared, might be sent to every constituency, for the purpose of being considered by such associations as the Reformers' Union.

The conversation lasted nearly an hour, Messrs. Wright, Pickering, and Morgan chiefly taking part in it. A general hope was expressed that the more influential classes of Birmingham, who on the previous evening had joined with so much apparent cordiality in the principles then enunciated, would give their support to any organisation which might be formed in Birmingham, with the view of co-operating with the reformers in all parts of the country for the purpose of procuring the passing of a good and substantial measure of reform as soon as it could be urged through Parliament.

#### BANQUET IN THE TOWN HALL.

Mr. Bright, M.P., was entertained at a public dinner in the Town Hall on Friday evening. Accommodation was provided for upwards of 400 persons at the tables. The spacious galleries of the hall were well filled; and amongst the spectators were a number of elegantly-dressed ladies. The chair was occupied by P. H. Muntz, Esq. To the right of the Chairman, were Mr. Bright, M.P., Mr. J. B. Smith, M.P., Mr. G. Hadfield, M.P., Mr. C. Forster, M.P., Mr. Thomas Bazley, Mr. Matthews, Mr. D. MacLaren, Mr. Shaw, Mr. Sharman Crawford, Mr. T. R. T. Hodgson, Mr. Wm. Lucy; and on his left, Mr. M. T. Bass, M.P., Mr. H. Pease, M.P., Mr. H. B. Sheridan, M.P., Mr. B. D. Webster, Mr. A. Ryland, Mr. Slaney, &c. On entering the hall, Mr. Bright was loudly cheered. The announcement of Mr. Bazley's name was also received with plaudits.

Letters of apology from various distinguished members of Parliament were read. Lord John Russell says:—

I am very sorry that it is not in my power to attend the proposed dinner; for although I have the misfortune frequently to differ from Mr. Bright, I entertain a great respect for the sincerity of his convictions and the uprightness of his character.

The following is Mr. Cobden's letter:—

Midhurst, 26th October, 1858.

Sir,—I lament that, being confined to the house by a severe cold, I am unable to accept the invitation with which the committee have honoured me to be present at the dinner to be given to my old friend and colleague on Friday next.

The electors of Birmingham may justly feel proud of their present position. Their reversal of the sentence passed upon Mr. Bright by his late constituents has been ratified by the approving voice of the country and of the civilised world. By that act they have done more than restore an able public man to the House of Commons; they have, at the same time, rescued our large constitu-

encies from the reproach of inconstancy and ingratitude, to which the conduct of Manchester had subjected them.

I shall always feel the highest respect and admiration for the manly course which, under circumstances that tested their self-relying independence of character, the people of Birmingham pursued towards Mr. Bright, and I shall indulge the hope of being allowed a future opportunity of giving expression to these feelings at a public meeting in your borough.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

Robert Wright, Esq.

R. COBDEN.

Mr. Roebuck says:—

I am sorry to say that my engagements prevent my accepting your invitation to meet Mr. Bright. I should have been glad of an opportunity of expressing my great respect for him; and I heartily rejoice that his constituents duly appreciate the worth of their distinguished representative; and I hope that they may be able long to retain his invaluable services.

After the customary loyal toasts, and the Liberal members of both Houses of Parliament, proposed by Mr. W. Matthews, M.P., "The distinguished guest, J. Bright, Esq., M.P. for Birmingham," was proposed in highly complimentary terms by the chairman, and was received with several rounds of cheers.

Mr. BRIGHT, after the tremendous cheering which greeted his rising had subsided, began by saying that if he was entitled to any measure of their approbation, he might begin to think that his public career and opinions were not so un-English and so anti-national as the best of those who presumed to be the best of our public instructors had sometimes assumed.

How, indeed, can I say more than any one of you be un-English and anti-national? Was I not born upon the same soil? Do I not come of the same English stock? Are not my family committed irrevocably to the fortunes of this country? Is not whatever property I may have depending as much as yours is depending upon the good government of our common fatherland? (Hear, hear.) Then how shall any man dare to say to any one of his countrymen, because he happens to hold a different opinion on questions of great public policy, that therefore he is un-English and is to be condemned as anti-national? (Cheers.)

He would take the liberty of saying that he had promulgated no views which were not upheld by the best and most revered names in the history of England; particularly citing Sir Robert Walpole, Charles James Fox, Earl Grey,—who came into office to carry out "peace, retrenchment, and reform;" and Sir Robert Peel, who on the very day of his lamented death made a speech in which he describes himself in saying, "If I am not mistaken I have made a speech of peace—a speech of peace."

I appeal to this audience, to every man who knows anything of the views and policy of the Liberal party in past years, whether it is not the fact that up to 1832, and indeed to a much later period, probably to the year 1850, those sentiments of Sir Robert Walpole, of Mr. Fox, of Earl Grey, and of Sir Robert Peel—the sentiments which I in humbler mode have propounded—were not received unanimously by the Liberal party as their fixed and unchangeable creed.

The glorious revolution, which put a bit in the mouth of the Monarch, also enthroned the great territorial families; and they invented the policy which has cost so much to the industry of this country—a policy of wars "to maintain the liberties of Europe," there were wars "to support the Protestant interest," and there were many wars to to preserve our old friend, "the balance of power."

We have been at war since that time, I believe, with, for, and against every considerable nation in Europe. (Hear, hear.) We fought to put down an apprehended French supremacy and Louis XIV. We fought to prevent France and Spain coming under the sceptre of the same monarch—though if we had not fought at all it would have been impossible in the course of things that they could have become united in one kingdom. (Hear, hear.) We fought to maintain the Italian provinces in connexion with the House of Austria; and we fought to put down the supremacy of Napoleon Buonaparte. And the very minister who was your minister at Vienna at the congress held after the great war, when it was determined that no Buonaparte should again sit upon the throne of France, was the very minister who made an alliance with another Buonaparte to carry on war to prevent the supremacy of the late Emperor of Russia. (Hear, hear.) So that we have been all round Europe and across it over and over again; and after a policy so distinguished and so pre-eminent, so long-continued, so costly, we have a fair right—at least I have a fair right—to ask those who are its advocates to show us its favourable results. (A Voice: "They can't do it.") (Hear, hear.) Europe, as far as I know, speaking of the subject broadly, and making allowance for certain improvements and the increased civilisation that have taken place since then, is not politically more free than she was before this policy was commenced. (Hear, hear.) And, with regard to the balance of power, it is like perpetual motion, or those other impossible things which some men are for ever racking their brains about, and spending money to accomplish. It is as far off as ever; and after making all these exertions, and all these sacrifices to establish it, we now know and deplore that at this moment a larger number of the grown men of Europe are employed, and a larger portion of the industry of Europe is absorbed to provide for and maintain the enormous armies now on foot in every considerable state of the continent of Europe.

We had gained no good by this policy for we had spent 2,000 millions in pursuit of this "Will-o'-the-wisp," the balance of power, a sum which it transcends imagination to realize. He described the vast toil of this country; the peasant in the field, the mechanic at his bench or forge, the worker in the factory watching the restless shuttle, the miner in the sunless mine, and he said:—

When I see all this there is something in the mass of produce and wealth which I am no more able to compre-



hend than I am to comprehend the 2,000 millions sterling of which I have spoken. But this I know, that an erring and fatal policy of the government comes with a hand of mischief, and takes away, in some cases, one-half, and I believe almost universally one-third, of all the produce of this industry which God intended should fertilise and bless every home in England, but which has been squandered over every part of the earth's surface without any single particle of good result to the people of this kingdom. (Loud cheers.)

The tangible results of our foreign policy system was a National Debt, and a mass of fixed pauperism which astonished foreign countries:—

Mr. Kinglake, the author of a very interesting book of eastern travel, in describing the habits of some acquaintances that he made in the Syrian deserts, says that the jackals of the desert follow their prey in families like the place-hunters of Europe. (Laughter.) I will, if you please, reverse the comparison, and will say that the great families of England, the great territorial families who were enthroned at the revolution, have followed their prey like the jackals of the desert. (Laughter and cheers.) Do you not observe at a glance that, as from the time of William III., by reason of this foreign policy, by reason of all these causes, taxes increased, loans were made, and the sums of money which the Government had to expend was augmenting from year to year, patronage must necessarily increase, and the families who were nearest the throne, and most powerful in the legislation and administration of the country must necessarily have the first pull and the greatest profit out of that patronage? (Hear, hear.) There is no person in existence who can calculate how much of the wealth and strength of the supremacy of the territorial families of England has been derived from an unholy participation in the fruits of the industry of the people, which have been wrung from them by every device of taxation, which have been squandered in every conceivable crime of which a Government could possibly be guilty. The more you examine this matter the more you will coincide in the conclusion which I arrived at a long while ago, that this foreign policy—this regard for the liberties of Europe—this care, at one time, for the Protestant interest—this excessive love for the balance of power, is just this—a system of gigantic outdoor relief to the aristocracy of Great Britain. (Loud and long continued cheering.)

They had assumed to themselves the duty of meddling everywhere, and he should like to be able to lay before them a list of the treaties which had been made and of the responsibilities under which this country lay with regard to various countries of Europe.

I believe that if we go to the Baltic, we shall find that we have a treaty to defend Sweden; and the only thing which Sweden does in return is to agree that she will not give up any of her territory to Russia. Coming a little south, we have a territory which invites us and enables us, and if we acted up to our duty in regard to it, would perhaps compel us, to interfere between Denmark and the Duchies. If I mistake not, we have a treaty which binds us to the maintenance of the little kingdom of Belgium, established after the separation of that country from Holland. We have a variety of treaties and inventions which nobody quite comprehends with the kingdom of France. We have always understood that we were, and we have been, if we are not now, bound by treaty to maintain what is called a constitutional government in Spain and Portugal. If you go round to the Mediterranean we find the little kingdom of Sardinia, to which we have lent some millions of money, and with which we have entered into important treaties for the maintenance of the balance of power in Europe. If we go beyond the kingdoms of Italy, and cross the Adriatic, we come to the small kingdom of Greece, against which we have also a nice account that will never be settled (a laugh); while we have engagements to maintain that respectable but diminutive country under its present constitutional Government. Then, leaving the kingdom of Greece, we pass up the eastern end of the Mediterranean, and from Greece to the Red Sea, wherever the authority of the Sultan is more or less admitted, the blood and the industry of England are pledged to the permanent sustentation of the "independence and integrity" of the Ottoman empire. (Hear, hear.) I confess that as a citizen of this country, wishing to live peacefully among my fellow-countrymen, and wishing to see my countrymen free and able to enjoy the fruits of their labour, I protest against a system which binds us in all these networks and complications, from which it is impossible that we can gain one single inch of advantage for this country. (Cheers.)

It is not all glory, after all—

We have had within the last few years despatches from Vienna and from St. Petersburg which, if we had not deserved them, would have been very offensive and not a little insolent. We have had the ambassador of the Queen expelled summarily from Madrid, and we have had an ambassador expelled almost with ignominy from Washington. We have blockaded Athens for a claim which was known to be false. We have quarrelled with Naples, for we chose to give advice to Naples, which was not received in the submissive spirit expected from her, and our Minister was therefore withdrawn. Not three years ago, too, was seized a considerable kingdom in India, with which our Government had but recently entered into the most solemn treaty, which every lawyer in England and in Europe, I believe, would consider binding before God and the world. We deposed its monarch; we committed a great immorality and a great crime, and we have reaped an almost instantaneous retribution in the most gigantic and sanguinary revolt which probably any nation made against its conquerors.

He entered into arguments and figures to show the wastefulness of thus substituting war for trade. The trade with the United States, for example, will not pay for the war to preserve those colonies. Wars to introduce calicoes by cannon, foolish and wretched excuses, are exposed to any man who can understand the simplest rule of arithmetic. The wars may make great states and bring large sums to great statesmen and capitalists; but they also occasion immense waste, to the ruin of the people. The exposure at Weedon is only an exposure of the system—

We have heard lately of instances of certain joint-

stock institutions with enormous capitals collapsing suddenly, bringing disgrace upon their managers, and ruin upon hundreds of families. A great deal of that has arisen not so much from intentional fraud as from the fact that weak and incapable men have found themselves tumbling about in an ocean of bank-notes and cash, and they appear to have lost all sight of where it came from, to whom it belonged, and whether it was possible by any mal-administration even to come to an end of it. That is absolutely what is done by Governments.

Cherbourg has been described as a menace—to us, who have no "impregnable fort" at Gibraltar, or Malta, no "preparations" at Alderney! Mr. Bright alluded to the Corn-laws as examples at once of the apparently hopeless difficulties, the fatal prophecies that beset the change of an established policy, while the sequel has gloriously refuted those forebodings. He wanted to inaugurate a new revolution of opinion, one in which among other changes the great anomaly of such a rich country having to raise 7,000,000*l.* for its pauper population, and the unhappy condition of a portion of our women, would be deeply considered. He had been assured that Rome pursued a similar policy for eight centuries, and that for those eight centuries she remained great. He did not think that examples taken from pagan, sanguinary, bloodthirsty Rome were proper models for the imitation of a Christian country, nor would he limit his hopes of the greatness of England even to the long duration of 800 years. He believed that there was no permanent greatness to a nation except it be based upon morality. (Cheers.)

I do not care for military greatness or military renown. I care for the constitution of the people among whom I live. (Cheers.) There is no man in England who is less likely to speak irreverently of the Crown and monarchy of England than I am; but crowns, coronets, mitres, military display, the pomp of war, wide colonies, and a huge empire, are, in my view, all trifles light as air, and not worth considering, unless with them you can have a fair share of comfort, contentment, and happiness among the great body of the people. (Cheers.) Palaces, princely castles, great halls, showy mansions, do not make a nation. The nation in every country dwells in the cottage—(cheers)—and unless the light of your Constitution can shine there, unless the beauty of your legislation and the excellence of your statesmanship are printed there in the feelings and condition of the people, rely upon it you have yet to learn the duties of government. (Great cheering.)

He admitted it to be the duty of statesmen, acting upon the known opinions and principles of 99 out of every 100 persons in the country, at all times, with all possible moderation, but with all possible efficiency, to take steps which should preserve order within and on the confines of the kingdom. (Cheers.)

But I shall repudiate and denounce the expenditure of every shilling, the engagement of every man, the employment of every ship which has no object but intermeddling in the affairs of other countries, and endeavouring to extend the boundaries of an empire which is already large enough to satisfy the greatest ambition, and I fear is much too large for the highest statesmanship to which any man has yet attained. (Cheers.)

If nations rejected and derided the moral law there was a penalty which would inevitably follow.

It may not come at once, it may not come in our lifetime; but, rely upon it, the great Italian is not a poet only, but a prophet, when he says—

The sword of heaven is not in haste to smite,  
Nor yet doth linger.

We have experience, we have beacons, we have landmarks enough. We know what the past has cost us, we know how much and how far we have wandered, but we are not left without a guide. It is true we have not—as an ancient people had—the Urim and Thummim—the oracular gems on Aaron's breast from which to take counsel, but we have the unchangeable and eternal principles of the moral law to guide us, and only so far as we live by that guidance can we be permanently a great nation or our people a happy people. (Loud and continued cheering.)

Speeches were also delivered by Mr. Hadfield, the Member for Sheffield, and by Mr. George Dawson, in acknowledging the Liberal electors of Birmingham.

#### PUBLIC MEN ON PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

The new building erected for the Athenæum at Warminster, Wilts, was opened on Thursday. The Marquis of Bath opened the proceedings in a brief speech. The Right Hon. S. HERBERT, M.P., spoke at considerable length, though he said it was impossible to say anything new upon such topics as these which the business of the day suggested. He pointed out that, if Warminster had been in France, they should have had nothing to do that day but to hear an account of what the authorities had done for them. They might not have had to subscribe; but on the other hand they would have had nothing to do with the management. They must be careful, in such institutions, not to set up too high a standard. Books of the most abstruse kind must be provided; but they must not expect many persons to read them. Intellectual amusement was necessary; and good novels should be supplied. M. Guizot had said that France could beat us in everything but the domestic novel. The reason was, that there was no such domestic life in France as here. On novels he enlarged, as forming a great school of human nature, especially such books as those of Walter Scott—

So completely true to human nature are they that I have heard over and over again, when a motive or an action has been said to be unnatural, a character in one of Sir Walter Scott's novels quoted, in which one of the characters did a similar thing, as a proof that the act was either correct or otherwise, the person making the quotation looking upon the character in the novel as though it were a human being which had moved and acted. M. Guizot says that France can match us in science, in poetry, though in that he is quite mistaken, and in

history; but, he says, "we have not got anything in our literature like the 'Heir of Redcliffe,' and your domestic novels. All books of that class are peculiarly English. They are books describing a virtuous domestic life—books describing a simple domestic life."

There are many works such as those of Mr. Kingsley, which are pregnant with instruction for all men. Then again, newspapers are things to read in these institutions. Of those who would exclude them from the table, who himself abstains from reading newspapers? Mr. Herbert expressed the opinion that newspapers would derive much greater influence if they were not written anonymously.

After all, newspapers are contemporary history—not always accurate you will say, but, I am afraid, not the less history. We insist upon immediate, early, instantaneous news. We have no time to sift matters for ourselves, and we look upon it as the business of the newspapers to tell us the news. The occasional inaccuracies of the newspapers are attributable in a great measure to our craving for early intelligence. . . . The inaccuracy results from the rapidity with which people insist upon being provided with news, and we have no right to complain. But newspapers do something beyond giving us news. They give to us the most admirable discussions upon all the contemporaneous questions of the day. I do not think that any country has ever seen a literature so rapidly executed in which there is so much profound thought. There is no question, abroad or at home, no question political, and very few scientific, which is not admirably discussed in the newspaper press of this country. The articles which appear in the newspapers, compressed into a short space, are the result of much reading and of much thought; and we who have not much time on our hands—we are all in this age pressed for time—get by that means great results, and a vast amount of thought elaborated into what the Lancashire manufacturers would call the "finished article." Depend upon it, the man who shuts his eyes to the contemporaneous history of newspapers is a man unfit to deal with the practical wants of society.

He adverted to politics, contrasting the present time with that when he first entered the House of Commons, then divided into two camps, a leader guarding each; each party acquiescing in everything the leader thought best. The House of Commons is now divided into many parties, or rather no party, and why? because the country is divided into many parties, or no party.

Now, there is great complaint of this throughout the country. Men are disturbed and unsettled by it, and they are devising means whereby the country and Parliament may again be divided into two camps. But, instead of lamenting the existence of such a state of things, and devising means to restore what I firmly believe will never be restored again, I think we had better look our difficulties in the face. I don't lament the change. Many of the old public men in the House of Commons regret it enormously; they are bewildered by it, and they are perhaps right in their regret as public men, because it increases the trouble and difficulty of public men. But all they have lost in comfort the country has gained in public good. The result is this—that the impulsion comes from below, that the country, instead of being partisans, are now become a calm, reasoning jury, and it is necessary now that they are to constitute the jury that they should be capable of deciding upon the arguments laid before them. At any rate, the country are gainers by the change.

He applied this to the great question of the suffrage—"There seems to be a sort of universal consent that the great question of the suffrage shall be dealt with, and a tolerable consent as to the spirit in which it is to be dealt with." In that case we shall have an enormous extension of the jury which is to decide on great questions. Learning must no longer be a monopoly, and institutions such as these become invaluable. The Honourable and Reverend S. Best intimated an opinion adverse to Mr. Herbert's on the subject of entertaining literature, particularly with regard to newspapers: a man with mind fatigued, flying to the newspaper, cannot judge the two sides of any question so as to discriminate between truth and falsehood. Mr. E. BAINES, of Leeds, who was present, agreed most cordially with what had been said by the right hon. gentleman in regard to the desirableness of not forbidding in these institutions relaxation and intellectual amusement. Very many years ago he had dissented from the view taken of mechanics' institutions by their founder, Dr. Birkbeck, and Lord Brougham, that they should be entirely devoted to scientific study, and he believed experience had since proved that he was right. At the same time he thought there was something higher to be gained from mechanics' institutions than mere intellectual amusement. It was said that the instruction which they imparted tended to produce a mediocrity of talent, but if that mediocrity was created by raising the low up to a high level, it was an advantage, and he did not object to it. He knew of many instances in which mechanics' institutions had enabled a man to develop his talent; but he knew of none in which they had prevented its development. After the meeting a dinner took place at the Town Hall, at which the Marquis of Bath presided, and the festivities were concluded by a *soirée* in the evening.

At Devonport, on Tuesday, in addressing their constituents, Sir ERSKINE PERRY and Mr. JAMES WILSON enlarged upon the Reform question, with divers hints and suggestions. Sir Erskine somewhat vaguely indicated, as "the three characteristics of a sound Reform Bill"—enfranchisement of the people, the ballot, and redistribution of certain seats. Mr. Wilson was for "a fair representation of all classes, not increasing that of the counties; and he thought that ballot might be useful for some constituencies, but not for others." Much dissent being expressed, he added—"If the majority of his constituents were to tell him they believed they could exercise their franchise more independently and satisfactorily with the ballot, he should feel it his duty to support that measure. (Cheers.)

Mr. BOLTON KING, M.P., at an agricultural meet-



Fresh up to-day, a very limited supply of English wheat came to hand, conswaise and by land carriage; but there were several of Monday's unsold samples on offer. For all kinds there was scarcely any inquiry, and the quotations were almost nominal. Over 7,000, quarters of foreign wheat have come fresh to hand. There were no buyers except on lower terms. The trade, consequently, was in a nominal state. Floating cargoes of grain were very dull. Fine barley was scarce, and in request, at full quotations. Other kinds changed hands at irregular currencies. Malt moved off slowly, at late rates. We had a good consumptive demand for oats, and prices were well supported. Beans and peas were a slow inquiry at late rates. The flour trade was heavy, and the top price of town-made flour was 4s. 6d. per 280lbs.



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## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The article on "Music and Dancing" does not suit us. "A Constant Reader."—Declined.

We must reserve our notice of the Hawkestone Hall meeting, and some other reports which have reached us, till next week.

## The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1858.

## SUMMARY.

THE great reform meetings at Birmingham seem likely to be the commencement of a political revival which will increase in intensity week by week. The latent Reform feeling of the country is now likely to find a definite channel in which to flow. On Friday next, a conference of gentlemen favourable to the programme of the Parliamentary Reform Committee will be held at the Guildhall Coffee-House to determine upon the provisions of a Bill to be introduced early next session, and on the best means of enlisting public feeling in its favour. Not the least interesting of the Birmingham meetings last week was an interview between Mr. Bright and the members of the Reformers' Union, at which the hon. gentleman advised the acceptance of the decision of the forthcoming conference, and expressed his belief that very decisive measures would have to be taken to make it acceptable to Parliament. His advice deserves to be well weighed. "If," (he said) Manchester, Birmingham, and the great towns sent up petitions signed by 30,000 or 40,000, or 50,000 names—which they could do on questions like this—if such petitions were presented night after night, members of the House of Commons, however obtuse they were, and however unwilling to submit, would be obliged to admit that people think of these subjects more than they thought they did, and would admit these petitions as evidence of the feelings of the people supposed to be represented in the House of Commons. This was one of the modes in which all Reformers should signify their opinion to the House of Commons at the opening of the session." Plans of immediate action cannot too soon be devised and put in operation. This day Ministers hold their first Cabinet Council for the season. The scope of the Reform Bill that will finally issue from their deliberations will no doubt be greatly determined by the aspect of opinion out of doors.

The public meetings of the week afford further evidence of the increasing liberality of our public men. Mr. Sidney Herbert speaks without apprehension of a considerable extension of the franchise; Mr. Wilson, though not very partial to the Ballot, is willing to accept the decision of his constituents in the matter; and the conservative Mr. Buller emphatically declares that the present is a crisis when party claims must be put aside, and our statesmen supported to the extent that they give expression to public opinion. Lord Derby has a glorious opportunity of achieving a brilliant reputation if disposed to cast aside aristocratic prejudices, and propose such a settlement of the reform question as will satisfy moderate expectation. But it would be a novel discovery to find a Peel in the present Prime Minister.

Preparations for the next session of Parliament are being made in other and unexpected quar-

ters. In anticipation of the re-introduction of the Church Rate Abolition Bill, and of the proposal of some compromise by Government, the *Record*, and other church organs, advise outdoor agitation if the clergy wish to save the Establishment from spoliation. The clergy of the archdeaconry of Ely have taken the hint, have assembled in solemn conclave, and have adopted a curious series of resolutions, which, after asserting the sacred nature of Church-rates, wind up with the practical suggestion, "that for the sake of peace the members of the Church should be willing to concede that the application of Church-rates should in future be confined to the maintenance of the fabrics, their internal fittings, and the fences of churchyards,—provided means be adopted by the Legislature for enforcing the payment of a certain annual rate on property sufficient to meet the requirements for such purposes." The clergy of Ely are rather late in their suggestions.

An equally troublesome question, the Maynooth Endowment, has been under the consideration of the Evangelical Alliance, a body scarcely fitted by its constitution, one would think, for discussing questions of ecclesiastical policy. Such was the opinion of the majority of the assembly gathered together last week at Liverpool. It appears from the statements of Sir Culling Eardley that an effort is to be made to get rid of the annual payment to Maynooth by commuting it for a fixed sum. Lord John Russell is for giving 240,000*l.*; Mr. Spooner will not consent to more than 100,000*l.* The committee of the Alliance reported in favour of the latter sum, but their officious meddling with an extraneous question was properly rebuked by the Conference, who refused to entertain it at all. But there is no doubt that the Evangelical section of the Church quite agree with Sir Culling Eardley in the desirableness of offering their testimony against Popery by buying it off. The Maynooth Endowment endangers the Irish Church. That is the secret of the proposed compromise. It is no longer a question of national support to error, but a money bargain. When we find one member of the Alliance expatiating, with many tokens of sympathy, on the desirableness of a national Church which shall embrace all orthodox Dissenters, and another readily consenting to give up a great principle for the sake of the Irish Protestant establishment—these are signs that the organisation is more capable of being made a buttress to the State Church, than of illustrating the principle of Christian equality and brotherhood.

In connexion with the surrender of the *Charles et Georges* to France by the King of Portugal, the French Ministerial journals take occasion to reiterate that the immigration operations on the coast of Africa are not likely to be abandoned. The *Pays* declares "that, not only the immigration has not the inconveniences mentioned by the English journal, but that it constitutes a positive progress when looked at from the point of view of humanity." The slave trade then is after all a most positive blessing—for that the French plan is nothing else but the slave trade is shown by concurrent testimony that every negro thus shipped is purchased by a contract system, which tends to perpetuate internal warfare, robbery, and kidnapping, in order that prisoners may supply the demands for negro labour and fill the pockets of the Sheiks. In this very case it was proved that *Aly Heri*, the Sheik of the tribe of Matibana, in the Bay of Conducia, received from Captain Rouxel 6,800*l.* for forty of the negroes who formed part of the cargo. The humanitarian views of the French Government are on a par with their notions of domestic freedom.

Japan is no longer a *terra incognita* to the western world. The United States, Russia, and England, have been there with their ships of war, and have obtained—if extorted be too strong an expression—a treaty of commerce with that interesting country. We are to have a resident minister at Jeddo, and within a year several ports are to be open to our trade. We wish there were less reason to be apprehensive of the Japanese being brought into contact with European "civilisation." In these islands, so much like our own, dwell a race far superior to the Chinese—industrious, intelligent, contented, and without the vices of the rest of the world. "Every street, everybody clean; washing and bathing as regular institutions as meat and drink; no beggars, no cripples, no squalor, no poverty, no drunkenness, no fighting, no bad smells,—in fact, nothing to remind the Englishmen of their own beloved city." In Jeddo, the capital, which contains fine, broad streets, and is almost the size of London, Lord Elgin and his suite were received with great respect, and his visit to the hitherto isolated empire seems to indicate that the population have no great aversion to intercourse with the outside world.

## MR. BRIGHT AT BIRMINGHAM.

SINCE the overthrow of the Palmerston Cabinet in the early part of the present year, no domestic political event has occurred at all approaching in significance the visit of Mr. Bright last week to his constituents. We lay no great stress on the enthusiasm with which he was received, although assuredly, even that may be fairly taken into account. We shall say nothing, at present, of that solid, nervous, honest, and thoroughly English eloquence which pervaded his two magnificent speeches in the Town-hall,—that we all looked for as a matter of course, and, save as it gives evidence of the honourable member having recovered the tone of his physical and intellectual powers, would not have elicited more than a passing shout of admiration. The real importance which attaches to this visit,—that which will render it politically fruitful,—that which will constitute it the opening scene of a new epoch—is the exactness, the decision, the strength, with which Mr. Bright has sounded the key-note to the efforts which the people of this country have been silently waiting for the fitting time to put forth in favour of Reform. As if by intuition, he has clearly interpreted the somewhat confused will of the people—has given articulate utterance to thoughts and purposes which have long struggled in vain for a distinct public expression—has struck the chord, and with no trembling hand, which will make the secret aspirations of many millions of hearts vibrate in unison. The right word has been spoken in the right way, at the right time, by the right man. The effect has been magical—like the dispersion of a waterspout by the boom of a cannon. The prospects of Reformers, their plans, their duties, all vague and uncertain some few days ago, stand out against the political horizon, clear, well-defined, unmistakable. We know where we are at last. We know what we ought to be about. We know with whom the helm of our barque may be trusted. Now, then, if we be true to ourselves, each man at his post, we know we can make the haven before us, through whatever storms we may be destined to force our way.

The basis of amended representation which Mr. Bright deems at once broad enough and feasible enough for the occasion, corresponds, in the main, with that laid down by the Guildhall Coffee-House Parliamentary Reform Committee, and has already the sanction of the leading Reformers throughout the kingdom. Liability to be rated to the relief of the poor is the proposed condition of the suffrage in boroughs, a ten pound occupation, or a forty shilling freehold, in counties, and an assimilation of these franchises in the three kingdoms. This will probably increase the constituent body from somewhere about one million to a little upwards of four million voters. The taking of the vote by ballot is the next feature of the scheme, and the mode in which this end is worked out in the province of Victoria is regarded as the most fitting model. The third feature insisted on is an approximation to equality in the several constituent bodies; so far, at any rate, as to insure for a clear majority of voters a clear majority of members. These are the three conspicuous provisions which Mr. Bright would embody in the forthcoming Reform Bill, and, in reference to these, he is in identical agreement with the London Committee. That he did not allude to the shortening of the duration of parliaments we attribute, not to any depreciation of its importance, but to a conviction that it can only be practically dealt with in a separate Bill, and that it would speedily and almost necessarily follow the passing of a measure embodying the three points we have described above. It will not, we venture to think, be lost sight of, even if, in consequence of the peculiar difficulties it presents, it should not be included in the first demand upon the Legislature.

Having drawn, with firm hand, an outline of the Parliamentary Reform he would recommend, Mr. Bright indicates the immediate steps to be taken to give it consistency. He wishes to see the thing reduced to the shape of a Bill such as, were he a member of the Cabinet, he could press upon the acceptance of his colleagues—such as, without waiting for any such contingency, the Reform party may be prepared to lay before Parliament. Many weighty considerations enforce prompt attention to this advice. In the first place, it will tend to combine Reformers by placing before them a definite object. In the second place, it will be a standard whereby to test the merits and demerits of the Ministerial measure, and so prevent the unwary amongst the people from being seduced into a showy delusion. In the third place, it will reveal to the country which members are sincere in their professions on this question, and which are merely playing with it to mislead their constituents. And, in the last place, it will, by providing a strong position to fall back upon, justify the advanced Reformers in rejecting any Cabinet measure which, as a whole, may be unsatisfactory, instead of allowing themselves to be beaten in



detail in Committee. We believe a Conference of those gentlemen who have taken the most active interest in this matter, will meet on Friday to discuss their plans of future proceeding. We can scarcely doubt that they will make arrangements for the preparation of a Bill, and endeavour to secure for its provisions the approval of the Reform party, before the opening of the next Parliamentary Session. Should they succeed, as we believe they may, *guerilla warfare* will be exchanged for the collision of two compact forces in pitched battle, and the people will be at no loss to choose sides.

The most effective service, however, which Mr. Bright has rendered his countrymen by the timely speeches he delivered at Birmingham, is that, unconsciously to himself perhaps, but not the less effectually, he has resolved the most delicate and difficult of the perplexities which have heretofore beset this question, by uniting all voices in favour of himself as Parliamentary leader. We can hardly doubt that the Conference about to assemble will request the honourable member for Birmingham to take charge of the Bill, the broad outlines of which he has already laid before the country with such clearness and force. Indeed, as we can scarcely imagine a dissentient vote on this proposition, so we should find it hard to believe that any other member would have the courage to compete with him for the post. The position in which Mr. Bright stands in relation to the coming Reform, is too high and firm to be challenged by jealousy. Common consent points him out as the man most fitted to lead on the nation in the approaching contest. Nor, we hope, will he himself shrink from the onerous duty that so naturally devolves upon him. Personal feelings, however amiable, will, of course, be postponed to public interests—and, we have no doubt, that whenever Mr. Bright is properly summoned to take the lead, he will suitably respond. We think we shall not be assuming too much in hazarding the expression of our belief that, before the close of the present week, the main difficulties which have grown out of the disorganisation of the Reform party will have vanished, together with the cause of them—and that we shall be in better trim for encountering the opponents of a really popular representation, than we have ever been since the reusucitation of the question. The result will be very much due to the splendid efforts of Mr. Bright at the Birmingham meetings—but it will be attributable also in part to those gentlemen who have long been occupied in silently preparing the way for it. They will, no doubt, accept the successful issue of their labours thus far, as their richest reward.

And now, with the tolerably sure prospect before us of a compact Reform party, a Reform Bill, and a Reform leader, and with the moral certainty of being backed by the great mass of the people, we think we may go to work cheerfully, in the fullest confidence that we shall not work in vain. It may well happen that the question will not ultimately emerge from the Legislature in the precise shape in which it will be introduced to it. In the sharp conflict which may be expected to ensue, something may be lost as well as won. But it is at least a consolation to believe that the mere appearance in the House of Commons of John Bright with a Reform Bill in his hands will dissipate all the hopes of the Derby Cabinet that they can succeed in palming off upon the country a superficial measure. No sham will be able to stand up beside an honest, tangible reality—for it is essential to even the temporary triumph of a sham that it should be capable of misleading. We were half afraid of Mr. Disraeli's ingenuity—but we fear it no longer. The question cannot now be treated in the legerdemain style. It has already assumed an aspect which will compel statesmen to approach it with seriousness. Once more, then, we hope to see a revival of political faith and political earnestness. Mere cleverness has ruled the destinies of this country too long—it is high time that men who believe in something, and can stand by it, should exercise some influence over the councils of the nation.

#### FRANCE AND PORTUGAL.

Poor little Portugal has been obliged to succumb under the minatory pressure of her more powerful neighbour, France—has seen it wise to protest and submit. It is, alas, the too common fate of the weak, whether individuals or nations, that they have nothing to oppose to tyrannical demands but a cry expressive of their sense of suffering. That cry, however, is really, in most cases, the sharpest weapon with which to wound an unjust adversary. France has succeeded in proving to the world what needed no proof, that she is more powerful than Portugal. She has carried her point, but not to the increase of her reputation. She retires from the strife a victor, just as a violent man may do who has doubled his fist against a woman to awe her into

silence. Portugal yields that up to threats of force, which she believes she would not have had to yield up to the decision of international law. She quits the contest beaten, but not degraded. France also quits it, victorious but chap-fallen. The one has seen the worst of her case—not so the other.

The Emperor Napoleon should beware of allowing his Foreign Minister to create an impression throughout Europe that his will is to over-ride all law. It is a dangerous reputation for any potentate to acquire now-a-days, especially in relation to his management of foreign affairs. Crowned heads may look with indifference upon his "*sic volo, sic jubeo*" within his own domains—but they are very apt to regard with resentment the enforcement of that rule of the stronger in the territories of another. A few instances such as that of the *Charles et Georges* fracas may excite an unpleasant sensation in not a few of the European Courts—and, possibly, the day may yet come when Louis Napoleon would give much to have cultivated the respect of surrounding powers. But he cannot do this by the mere exhibition of brute force—above all he is not likely to do it by adopting a swaggering demeanour towards the weak and the defenceless.

But why, in the case of Portugal, some have been forward to ask,—why the *defenceless*? Is not Portugal an old ally of ours? Has she not provoked the wrath of France by her fidelity to her treaty engagements with ourselves? Has she not been called to account for a legal attempt to suppress the slave trade? Why has not Great Britain protected her in her exigency? Where is Lord Malmesbury? What is he doing? How is it that he did not order up our fleet to the Tagus? We cannot answer for Lord Malmesbury. We have no special information as to what he has done in the affair. But we must profess our thankfulness that he has not been in such hot haste to embroil us with France, as many of his irresponsible critics would have had him. Looking, however, at the spirited manner in which he has acted in cases which really demanded his interference, we are disposed to conjecture that he has not been wholly indifferent to his country's honour, whilst we are sure that he has best consulted his country's interests. We do not deem it the duty of Great Britain to take sides in every squabble which may occur between the weak and the strong, even when we have reason to think that the weak is in the right. Our alliance with Portugal does not surely bind us to go to war in her behalf whenever an unreasonable demand is made on her, nor is Europe to be plunged into a general war on every petty disagreement between independent powers.

But really, in this instance, there may be more reasons for Lord Malmesbury's quiescence, than those which are prescribed by general policy. Was the case one which authorised our unsolicited interposition? The Immigration scheme in which France is engaged may bear a very close resemblance to the slave trade, and may excite our moral abhorrence. But if France chooses thus to debase herself by carrying on a nefarious traffic, we cannot prohibit her. What she has legalised, she is responsible for—but not to us, unless she has infringed some treaty. We have no mission to call her to account for her immoralities, unless in pursuing them she trespasses upon our rights. When she has a delegate on board of any ship, she thereby constitutes it for the time being a Government ship—and whatever pranks she may please to play therein, we have no authority from international law to overhaul her until she has broken that law towards us. But, say the fire-eaters, Portugal was our ally and it was mean to desert her in her hour of extremity. We admit that it is possible to have converted, by unaccountable mismanagement, an act of prudence into an act of meanness. If we incited Portugal to resistance, or if we moved her to any change of her policy by assurances, implied or express, that we would see her safely through, then, undoubtedly, we should be guilty of meanness in withdrawing our support in the moment of danger. But has such been the case? If it had been, it seems likely that Portugal would have applied to us for protection, which we are informed she never did. She requested, indeed, our good offices, in the way of mediation, which were instantly accorded—but inasmuch as France repelled all mediation, we see not what further step we could take, without setting international law at defiance.

Moreover, the further we look into the particular case, the more reason we have to doubt whether Portugal can fully justify herself—at least, as against France. The quarrel has really grown out of the misconduct of one of her own officials—the late Governor of Mozambique. He, it appears, not merely connived at what his superiors in Lisbon abhorred as a contraband traffic, but shared largely in the profit of it. Under his administration the very things for which the *Charles et Georges* was captured and condemned, were done openly, and even en-

couraged by the Portuguese authorities. The man was recalled, and a more honest administrator put in his place. But it was impossible to swing round at once from avowed indulgence to inexorable severity without hitting bad habits at unawares. This is always provoking, and generally impolitic. Men long accustomed to be tolerated and aided in disreputable pursuits usually expect fair warning when that toleration is withdrawn. At any rate, the particular case under review is not wholly free from complexity. It has two sides to it, and, as usual, both parties to the dispute have sinned against fair play. Under these circumstances, we cannot but rejoice that Lord Malmesbury has not thought fit to throw Europe into a panic, and commerce into a paralysis, merely to gratify himself by "riding the high horse." He may, for aught we know, have truckled to the Emperor—but as the evidence that he has done so is not forthcoming just yet, we will wait till it does before we unite in the chorus of abuse of him which has been got up by the erst Palmerstonian journals.

#### M. MONTALEMBERT.

WHATEVER else may have changed in France, it will ever be remembered to the honour of her Parliamentary statesmen that ten years after the calamitous revolution which levelled the throne and the liberties of the nation in the dust, not one of those illustrious men who had served her in freedom condescended to govern her under despotism. The possession of absolute power, the acquisition of wealth, the desire of what are called honours, may be more easily satisfied by a successful minister under the Imperial régime than amidst the perils and resistance of Parliamentary life; but these vulgar attractions have not seduced a single man of real eminence from the principles he had embraced, and history can produce no finer example of constancy to an unsuccessful cause.—*Edinburgh Review*.

Conspicuous among the statesmen so justly eulogised by the *Edinburgh* is Count Montalembert. This brilliant Parliamentary orator differs from his contemporaries in having endeavoured to serve his country, through the medium of such institutions as Louis Napoleon has thought proper of his sovereign will to grant to France. He has tested in his own person the pretence of Imperialists that the present system is intended to pave the way for moderate freedom. As a member of the Corps Legislatif he manfully and eloquently strove to arouse the spirit of independent discussion and to amend the laws of his country. But the eloquence of the accomplished statesman was thrown away upon the herd of obsequious pensioners, by whom he was surrounded, and his persuasive voice "stifled beneath the weight of an atmosphere loaded with servile and corrupting effluvia." M. Montalembert retired from the useless struggle, and has since found a vent for his active intellect in mild protests through the press against the régime which allows only the worship of Imperialism, and in the study of English institutions, which, as he says, "We no longer possess, but which once were our own, and which seem still to my unenlightened intelligence deserving of envy and admiration."

M. Montalembert is a Catholic of ultramontane views. Unlike others of the exiled statesmen of France he has faith in his religious creed. That a man with so strong a bias in favour of ecclesiastical despotism should have become the eulogist of English institutions which are hostile to priestly assumption, is a proof that his love of freedom is stronger than his Roman Catholic sympathies. A statesman thus gifted and respected, a warm partisan of clerical authority, and without any special dynastic leanings, would appear to belong to a class that the Emperor would specially desire to conciliate, even though obliged to hear some unwelcome truths. But the moderate Liberalism of Montalembert is in Imperial eyes a crime that no other qualities can atone for.

Since his retirement from public life M. Montalembert has frequently visited this country, and has employed himself in the study of English liberty which, as he sarcastically remarks, may be permitted to amuse the leisure of a continental recluse, perhaps as well as "a commentary on the comedies of Plautus, or a disquisition on the sources of the Nile." His latest contribution on this subject entitled "A Debate on India in the English Parliament," is published in the last number of *Le Correspondant*, the Parisian organ of the liberal and tolerant Catholics, and the opponent of the bigots of the *Univers*. In that essay the accomplished writer expounds the true condition of constitutional Government as exhibited in England, and rebukes with a scathing sarcasm the malignant pleasure which was expressed by the absolutist and religious press of the continent at the threatened destruction of our Indian Empire. "I felt (he writes) what every intelligent Liberal feels, that this attitude of the Continental press on the question of India is only one more demonstration of that great fact which is the immortal honour of contemporary England. All the apologists of absolutism, ancient or



modern, monarchical or democratic, are against her; for her, on the other hand, are all those who yet remain faithful to that well-regulated liberty of which she has been the cradle, and of which she remains to this day the invincible bulwark." M. Montalembert avows himself "almost as warm a friend of England as of English institutions," defends, though with considerable reservations, our colonial policy, and draws a vivid picture of the fall of Lord Palmerston last spring, a statesman whose "vexatious and obstreperous" foreign policy—so undignified and inconsistent, at one time affecting a zeal for liberty that shrank from no revolutionary sympathy, at another time worshipping and flattering absolute monarchy—has decidedly done more harm to the fair fame of England than all the insults of her detractors. He does not spare us for the vices and weaknesses of our rule in India, which are abundantly admitted by our own writers, but he discovers a remedy for such evils in our "immense and unbounded publicity." "The English press, at the first glance (he says), appears to be nothing but an universal and permanent indictment against everything and everybody; but when we view it closer we perceive that discussion, rectification, or reparation, follow quick upon the heels of denunciation of abuse.

For this article the writer and the editor of the review have been proscribed by the Imperial government. They are accused in the official organ—"1. Of an attack on the principle of universal suffrage, and on the rights and authority which the Emperor holds from the constitution; 2. Of an attack upon the respect due to the laws; 3. Of exciting to hatred and contempt of the Emperor's Government; 4. Of having endeavoured to disturb the public peace by exciting the citizens to mutual hatred or contempt." For these crimes, as the *Moniteur* emphatically designates them, M. Montalembert and his publisher may be condemned in a court of law, and heavily fined, if not imprisoned. Whether his offence consists in his preference for "the purer air of free England," his expressions of contempt for "the buzz of the antechamber chroniclers and the clamour of fanatics who believe themselves to be our masters, and of hypocrites who fancy us their dupes," his attack on the bigots of the *Univers* who are just now in Imperial favour, or the vein of sarcasm against the present régime which runs through his essay, it is difficult to say. Probably the prosecution will not be proceeded with, and M. Delangle will remain satisfied with the exhibition of the rod that he wields for the punishment of all Frenchmen who admire English institutions and despise the return of rational freedom.

Considering the great popularity of Count Montalembert among all classes of his countrymen, this prosecution is the greatest Imperial blunder since General Espinasse was made Minister of the Interior. It reminds France how entirely her liberties are dependent upon the caprice of one man who has placed himself above all law. What must be the inherent weakness of a dynasty that is frightened by a eulogy of neighbouring institutions, and that sees in the covert sarcasms of an accomplished writer a source of danger to the state? The event is calculated to crush the hopes which were raised on behalf of freedom by the appointment of M. Delangle, to give increased strength to the ultramontane faction that are listened to at the Tuileries, and to show how paltry a jealousy can be entertained of English institutions by the ally of the English Government. As the *Daily News* remarks:—"Unable to control opinion in England, Imperialism strikes at English opinion as it is professed by high-minded Liberals in France; and sympathy for England, admiration of English liberties, is an unpardonable insult to Napoleonic wisdom." The blow aimed at Count Montalembert is a deathblow to the hopes of moderate progress under the Empire—the suicidal act of a ruler whose selfish egotism more than any other cause is undermining his throne.

### Foreign and Colonial.

#### FRANCE.

##### PROSECUTION AGAINST COUNT MONTALEMBERT.

The following announcement appears in Friday's *Moniteur*:—"The Procureur-Imperial of the Tribunal of the Seine caused to be seized this day the number of the *Correspondant* containing the article of M. the Count of Montalembert, entitled, 'A Debate on India in the English Parliament.' The editor of the journal and the author of the article are accused: 1. Of an attack on the principle of universal suffrage, and on the rights and authority which the Emperor holds from the constitution; 2. Of an attack upon the respect due to the laws; 3. Of exciting to hatred and contempt of the Emperor's Government; 4. Of having endeavoured to disturb the public peace by exciting the citizens to mutual hatred or contempt; crimes provided against and punished by the articles 1, 4 and 7 of the decree of August 11, 1848, by 1 and 3 of the law of July 27, 1849." It is said in equal circles that the Govern-

ment will not follow up the Montalembert prosecution, and to abandon it would, no doubt, would be the wisest policy for them to pursue.

On Thursday the *Moniteur* published a long article, setting forth what it states to be the facts of the case of the *Charles-et-Georges*, from which it is to be concluded that the whole of the "misunderstanding" has been on the side of Portugal. After objecting that the vessel when seized was beyond the territorial sea-line, and consequently, when she was out of the jurisdiction of the Mozambique authorities, the *Moniteur* says—

The Governor-General and the Commission appointed to decide upon the capture of the *Charles-et-Georges* took no account of the regularity of its papers, which established the proper armament, nor of the presence on board of an agent of the French Government, nor, finally, of other circumstances which ought to have left no doubt as to the legitimate character of the ship's mission or the honesty of the captain. . . . On the 19th of November, 1857, only a few days before the seizure of the *Charles-et-Georges*, the Governor-General had addressed a circular to the district Governors, the precise object of which was to regulate their conduct as regards French vessels that might touch at Portuguese ports to recruit labourers. Now, those instructions are to the effect that the Portuguese authorities must not mistake such vessels for slavers. The Portuguese Government has now been led to "more correct views," and every trace of misunderstanding has disappeared.

#### ITALY.

A few evenings ago, at the theatre at Varese, a little town in Lombardy, near the lake of that name, an opera was produced, a couplet in which ended with the words, "Viva l'Italia!" These words electrified the audience, who rose to their feet and cried with the greatest enthusiasm, "Viva l'Italia!" A letter from Venice in the *Opinione* of Turin states that the anniversary of the death of Manin was celebrated at Venice by a religious ceremony, in the church of San Michele di Murano, and that the police did not interfere.

#### SPAIN.

The coalition of the parties in opposition to the Ministry have had the majority in the elections at Madrid. Government has triumphed everywhere in the provinces.

#### PRUSSIA.

The preliminary elections are fixed for the 10th of November, and the definitive elections for the 20th. In the first Cabinet Council held by the Ministers after the ceremony of taking the oath by the Regent had definitively constituted the Regency, and so put an end to their interim position, the question of resignation was debated. When it came to the turn of Herr Flottwell to speak, he said he had already sent in his resignation, but that the Regent had declined to accept it, as "he was expecting the resignation of the Cabinet in a body." "Had the Regent, then," asked one of the uninitiated, "expressed to the Minister of the Interior his expectation that the Cabinet was to resign *en masse*?" "Certainly he had."

M. Manteuffel is trying to gain over the friends of M. Bethman Hollweg, but they seem indisposed to take office under M. Manteuffel, whose concessions to Austria in 1850 they cannot easily forget.

The works at the new palace for Prince Frederick William of Prussia are being pushed forward with great activity. The prince wishes to occupy the palace by the 20th of November, and on the following day to give a grand *fête* in celebration of the Princess Victoria's birthday.

#### TURKEY.

Letters from Constantinople state that at a banquet given by the Grand Vizir to Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, Ali Pacha having proposed a toast to the health of Queen Victoria and the other allies of Turkey, Sir Henry Bulwer replied in his capacity of Ambassador of England, and delivered a warm eulogium on the French alliance and the Emperor Napoleon.

Lord Stratford de Redcliffe had laid the first stone of an English Protestant church. In doing so he said:—

It is at once a Protestant, an Anglican, and a memorial church. As a Protestant church it interests all those who ground their faith on evangelical truth. As an Anglican church it interests most particularly those who, like myself, have been brought up in the doctrine and discipline of that venerated establishment. As a memorial church it interests still more deeply all of us, who followed with cordial sympathy the many glorious incidents of the late Crimean war, and who are bound to the memory of those who fell in it, on our side, by the ties of natural affection and a kindred origin.

The first stone of the chapel of the English embassy had also been laid by Lord Stratford de Redcliffe.

Lord Stratford had left for Athens, and M. de Thouvenel was likewise expected there.

The heat of the contest—a contest of intrigues exclusively—for the two hospodarates in the Rouman Principalities is growing. Stirbey is said to have the greatest chances for Wallachia, and Stourda for Moldavia. Neither is the best man for sincere constitutional government.

A correspondent of the *Nord*, at Sarajevo, reports progress in the rising of the Bosnians against their Mussulman lords, throughout the districts of Posavina, Kraina, and Herzegovina, to the cry of "Abdul Medjid and the hatti-humayoun!" The great provocative of the outbreak is the ferocious conduct of the Mussulman Beys in extorting oppressive taxes from the Christian Rayahs. In these respects the new accounts do not differ from the old; they only

appear to describe a continued extension of the same movement.

The insurrection has again been suppressed by the Pacha's troops, which reached that place in great numbers. More than a thousand Christian refugees are in the Austrian territory.

#### AMERICA.

The October elections, up to the present, are in favour of the Opposition; fifty-eight members are already elected for the Opposition and twenty-eight for the Administration. In Ohio fifteen Opposition and six Democratic Congress men have been elected. The result of the elections in Indiana is doubtful. In Iowa the Republicans have the advantage.

The yellow fever is on the increase at New Orleans.

The investigation into the *Haidee* slaver case was still proceeding before the Commissioners at New York.

Accounts from Mexico confirm the reports previously received of the battle between the forces under Vidaurri and Miramon. The conflict lasted four days, and Vidaurri was badly beaten. He had retreated to Monterey, and was making preparations for another battle with his antagonist.

#### CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The steam-ship *Dane* brings advices from Table Bay to Sept. 21. Sir George Grey opened a conference on the 13th of September on the frontier, with a view to the reconciliation of the President of the Free State and Moshesh. His Excellency and the General Commanding the Forces have had an interview, at which it was decided to send every available soldier to India. Four vessels have left Algoa Bay, and one Table Bay, with horses for India. Several others are embarking horses. The small-pox has extended from Cape Town to the adjacent villages. Some fatal cases have occurred, but vaccination appears successful. The elections for the Legislative Council are closed, but the state of the poll was not published. Upwards of 2,000 of the German Legion have volunteered for India.

The *Abeona* steam-ship has arrived at Plymouth from Calcutta via the Cape. Before her departure from the Cape a report prevailed that Sir George Grey had been successful in establishing peace between the Orange Free State and the chief of the Basutos.

Cape Town has been divided into ten medical districts, and vaccination made compulsory; in consequence of those energetic measures small-pox is declining.

#### INDIA.

The following telegram in anticipation of the Bombay mail of Oct. 10 has been received:—

Tantia Topce, having for a few days after his former defeat occupied Sironje, fled on the approach of the detachments under General Michell and Brigadier Smith, and is now marching in the direction of Chandree. Brigadier Smith's cavalry, however, succeeded in capturing four guns.

A combined movement is proposed for hemming the enemy in at Chundaree by the Mhow Field Force—the force under Brigadier Smith, and the troops at Goond, Saugor, and Oojein.

Major-General Michell has been placed in command of the troops serving in Rajpootana and Central India.

Several gallant affairs have taken place in various parts of Oude, all ending in the total rout and great destruction of the enemy, with trifling loss on our side.

The campaign has not yet commenced, but Lord Clyde has left Allahabad for Cawnpore, en route for Lucknow; meanwhile, the rebels, stated to be still in great numbers, are ravaging the country and sorely oppressing the inhabitants wherever our troops are not posted.

The steamer *Pottinger* was to leave Bombay for Suez on the 12th inst., for troops.

Her Majesty's 46th Regiment and the left wing of her Majesty's 91st have arrived in Bombay from Suez. The former has gone to Seinde.

The Calcutta mail brings news from that place to the 23rd September. The news is very small in quantity and in interest. It announces that great preparations are made throughout India to celebrate the change in the Government with illuminations and fireworks. The order, says the *Times* correspondent, is well judged, as no amount of proclamations would convince a people who cannot read that the company's raj "has ended, and the alteration of the coinage and other visible signs of a change of dynasty will require time. Besides," he adds, "the show itself is popular." Pending the publication of the Imperial proclamation the mutiny at Mooltan had been occupying attention in Calcutta. According to the Calcutta view of the matter, the catastrophe will put a stop to the re-arming mania which had threatened to place some fifteen thousand traitors under arms.

Active operations in Oude were expected to be recommenced somewhere about the 15th of October. The Shahabad rebels, 15,000 strong according to native reports, were fortifying themselves in Jugdespore. In Southern Oude the rebels driven from Sultanpore had concentrated themselves to the number, it is said, of 50,000; but they are hemmed in by two great rivers to the north and south, Briga-



dier Grant on the east, and Lucknow, which they dare not approach, on the west.

Details of the mortality among the troops, women, and children at Dumdum are given, showing a death-rate of twenty per cent. per annum, on the average strength, or about six times the proper rate.

The railway from Allahabad to Cawnpore was opened to the public on the 15th inst. It had been open for troops and stores for some days previous. The railway would also be open to the Adjai, forty miles beyond Burdwan, in a few days.

#### CHINA.

Advices from Shanghai of Sept. the 3rd., mention the arrival of Lord Elgin there from Japan, where, it is said, he succeeded in arranging a satisfactory treaty. The particulars have not been made known, but it is mentioned in the *North China Herald* that the treaty is based very much upon the one formed by the United States. It provides for a resident Minister at Jeddo, and the opening within a year of the ports of Kanagawa, which is considered the port of Jeddo, of Nagasaki, and Hakodadi, and later two other ports, one on the west coast, and another on the east coast. The cities of Jeddo and Ohosaka are also to be free to trade. Exports are to be subject to a duty of five per cent., and imports are to be charged 20 per cent., with some exceptions, which include what may become the most important articles—viz., cotton and woollen goods, and on these it is understood a duty of only five cent. is to be levied. The Dutch had not as yet, it is said, succeeded in obtaining the privileges granted to other nations. The *Emperor's* yacht was handed over to the Japanese authorities with due ceremony. During Lord Elgin's visit to Jeddo the Emperor was unwell, which was given as an excuse for his not receiving his lordship.

The Chinese Commissioners, whose arrival was expected in Shanghai to meet the Ambassadors for the revision of the tariff, had not arrived up to the last date, and nothing positive was known regarding them.

The Canton river is again free, but there is nothing satisfactory to report of the state of matters in the city. It is difficult to explain the reason for things continuing as they are, as ostensibly the Chinese officials require the people to resume business, and have issued notices to this effect. Another impediment to the opening of the market is that a general contribution is to be exacted for war expenses, and it was expected that those who in the outset did business to any extent would have to pay the heaviest levies.

In the Pekin "Gazettes" the objectionable term "barbarian" continues to be used towards foreigners. From Manila we learn that the last of the force, French and Spanish, had left for Cochin China.

#### TAHITI.

The *Moniteur Tahitien* publishes an account of the opening of the native Legislative Assembly at Tahiti on the 12th of July. The French Commissioner, accompanied by his staff and the captains and officers of the different vessels in the harbour, proceeded, at two o'clock in the afternoon, to the residence of Queen Pomare, in order to accompany her Majesty to the Protestant church, where the ceremony had been appointed to take place. A salute of twenty-one guns announced the departure of the *cortège* from the palace. On reaching the church, the Queen and the Imperial Commissioner were received by a deputation of twenty deputies, and headed by the Regent Paraita. The Rev. A. Simpson, a Protestant minister, delivered the usual prayer, and a hymn was sung by the children of the charity schools. The Queen then delivered to her husband, Ariifaite, the following speech in Tahitian, requesting him to read it to the Assembly:—

Gentlemen,—After more than a year's absence from Tahiti, which time I have passed at Raiatea, whither my duties as a mother had called me, I am happy to find myself in the midst of the Assembly, which, in accord with the Imperial Commissioner, I have called together conformably to the law. At the news of the attempt of the 14th of January, I, like you, offered up thanks to God for having saved the life of the Emperor Napoleon, our powerful protector, so precious to France, to Europe, and to these islands. The most perfect understanding has never ceased to subsist between the Imperial Commissioner and myself. I have proved my confidence in him by placing on board his vessel my well-beloved son Joinville, for the purpose of being educated, and learning the French language. I have every reason to be satisfied with this arrangement. Continue, gentlemen, to assist the Imperial Commissioner in improving our laws, and in spreading among the people instruction, and a taste for labour and order. You will thus worthily fulfil the mandate which is conferred on you by the law and by the choice of the inhabitants of the various districts. Our common efforts having also for object to render these islands prosperous and happy, we may rely on the protection of Divine Providence.

The Imperial Commissioner afterwards addressed the Assembly in a long speech, in which he drew a very flattering picture of the prosperous state of the country. The president of the Assembly made a brief reply, in which he assured the Queen that she might always rely on the devotedness of the Assembly. The proceedings then terminated.

#### FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The King and Queen of Prussia have arrived at Meran.

A letter in a Paris journal states that General Garibaldi is at present living in strict retirement at Nice.

From the French West Indies we learn that Guadaloupe had received a large accession of labourers, comprising 700 Africans and 750 Asiatics.

The appearance of the comet created an immense sensation in Egypt; for several days all business and

labour were at a standstill, the inhabitants believing that it foreboded some great calamity.

Prince Metternich, while in Dresden a few days ago, visited the Marcolini Palace, in which forty-three years ago he negotiated peace with the Emperor Napoleon I., and which is now an hospital.

The young Prince of Oude is still at Cairo, leading a very retired life, and but seldom seen abroad. He is residing at the House of an English shawl merchant, a Mohammedan from Lahore, who for several years has been established in Egypt.

Letters from Vienna state that the war-budget especially will undergo considerable reduction, as the annual levy, which was 103,115 men, is in future not to exceed 85,000, thus leaving 18,000 hands more to agriculture and manufactures.

The *Constitutionnel* states that the English Cabinet has sent a communication to the Danish Cabinet, urging it to make concession to the German Powers, in consideration of the wishes of Holstein.

The official *Gazette* of Teheran publishes a decree by which full satisfaction is given to the English Ambassador for the calumnies of Mirza. Mirza is banished for pecculation, and the restitution of nine millions of francs claimed. A special mission from Russia was expected.

There is now not above ten miles of the Egyptian railway unfinished. When it is completed, the expense of conveying the India and China mails will be reduced 20,000*l.* a year. The sum paid by the Admiralty for conveying seaborne mails is at the present time 1,040,940*l.* a year.

The Genoa correspondent of the *Record* states that the nunnery of Sassari, Sardinia, was lately shaken by an internal convulsion. A rebellion broke out amongst the nuns. Many said they were "free born," and would be liberated from their prison. But the bishop turned a deaf ear to their petitions, dreading their example would be imitated. Two, however, escaped, and are enjoying the society of their relatives.

Madame Ida Pfeiffer expired at Vienna on Wednesday last, never having recovered the effects of her severe fever attack in Madagascar. Her books of travel will long be a popular memorial of that spirited and intelligent ambition to see for herself the wonders of the wide earth, and to describe what she had seen to others, by which she won an honourable distinction through achievements not easy to her sex.

#### REFORM MEETING AT BANBURY.

A public meeting was held on Friday evening in the Town Hall, Banbury, and amongst those on the platform were Mr. Miall and Mr. Pryce, who attended as a deputation from the London Parliamentary Reform Committee. Mr. J. Gazey, chairman of the Banbury Reform Association, presided.

Mr. PRYCE said the Parliamentary Reform Committee was established in London little more than twelve months ago for the purpose of watching the proceedings, both in the House of Commons and out of it, with reference to Parliamentary Reform, and recommended certain principles which the nation should insist upon being inserted in any new measure that might be brought forward. Several proposals for the extension of the suffrage had been placed before the country, some of which had gone so far as to insist upon what was called universal suffrage, or manhood suffrage. Now, the Parliamentary Reform Committee, having considered the question very carefully, put forward a proposition which did not go so far, but which they considered went further to secure the approbation of the House of Commons and of the country. The principle which the committee had adopted, was to carry the suffrage to every person liable to be rated to the poor in the kingdom. Their plan was, to give a vote to every man who occupied a house, or part of a house, of any value whatever, over which he had control, and of which he had possession. Referring to counties, the committee had set forth in their programme that no Reform Bill would be acceptable, and such as they wished to see, unless it gave a vote to the 10*l.* householder. (Cheers.) Their next point was—that the voter should be protected by the ballot. (Loud cheers.) Mr. Pryce then entered into a variety of statistics to show the inequality which existed in the distribution of seats, a point, he said, of great importance in a new Reform Bill. Mr. Pryce dwelt with some detail upon the irregularity and injustice of the present system with reference to the possession of votes, asserting that, whereas the right was now only enjoyed by one in five of the adult male population of the country, the Reform Committee proposed to extend it to two-thirds. If the ministry did present such a bill as would satisfy reformers (however little was expected), he should accept it cordially, for it was just as good to him from the hands of a Tory as from those of a Radical. (Loud applause.)

Mr. MIALL next addressed the meeting, and on rising met with a warm reception. They had heard (he said) the statement of Mr. Pryce with regard to the general scope and tendency of the plan prepared by the London committee, whom they represented on that occasion. He (Mr. Miall) did not for one moment profess that that was the best plan of reform which could be deserved, nor could he pretend to say that it squared with all the demands of those theoretical principles of justice due to every Englishman. He did not for one moment think that it was just that shape of reform into which ultimately an entirely satisfactory measure would hereafter be brought. It was merely a compromise. The first consideration was, what was the least measure

of reform that it was desirable for this nation, and which was worthy the nation to struggle after; and in the second place, what was the largest measure of reform which they had the smallest chance of obtaining in the next session of Parliament? These two considerations, working in an opposite direction, had resolved themselves into the plan which had been recommended to them on that occasion. A large number of the members comprising their committee would like to have gone much further, and although he, for one, would adhere to that programme—namely, of an occupation franchise, vote by ballot, a redistribution of the electoral power, and triennial Parliaments—they must not think that it was sufficient evidence that their wishes did not go beyond the bounds of their reasonable hope; but when they came front to front with the practical part of the question they had to ask themselves, not what they wished to do, but what they could reasonably anticipate they might be able to do; and under those circumstances it was absolutely necessary that they should take into due account several very weighty matters. In the first place there was the absolute necessity of adopting some decisive course at once. They entered upon the contest, as he might call it, about this time last year, when Mr. Pryce and himself, and several other gentlemen, set about the task of ascertaining what might be the amount of reform which the country expected in the next Reform Bill. They had at that time a liberal ministry in power, and Lord Palmerston had given a pledge in Parliament that during the ensuing session he would be prepared to introduce some sort of Reform Bill. There was no time for entering upon an agitation, and it would have been practically absurd for them to have commenced drilling their men when they ought to have been engaged in the fight. Instead, therefore, of beating up for recruits, they took their men as they found them; they endeavoured to ascertain the general opinion of reformers throughout the country, and, if possible, to organise those opinions, and bring them before the Government of the day. Another weighty matter which they had to consider was that the question of reform was in the hands of those who did not like it. (Cheers.) In making that observation he did not wish to disparage either Lord Palmerston or Lord Derby. He opposed Lord Palmerston when he was in the zenith of his power, and he had suffered the penalty of it. But he (Mr. Miall) thought, without saying anything that was disrespectful of Lord Palmerston, he might assert that he did not enter eagerly into the question of reform, and that it was one which had not laid hold of the sympathies of his heart. (Laughter and cheers.) His lordship seemed to look upon it as a necessary evil. (Laughter.) He had promised a measure to the country, and no doubt in his conscience he intended to give them one when he could not help it. They felt, therefore, that the influence of persons in authority was by no means favourable to the extension of their representative system, and he (Mr. Miall) believed that such was the case even down to the present moment. No doubt Mr. Disraeli, and those who were associated with him in the Government, intended to do the best they could for the country, if they could thereby save their own party. He did not think it was their intention to withhold from the people anything that they could give up to the people without making some sacrifice of their own. (Laughter.) He thought that their Liberalism extended thus far—that if they could please the people of England by giving them a Reform Bill which would not lessen their own power they would give it them with all their hearts. (Cheers and laughter.) He did not see how it was possible for them to deal with the question sincerely. Mr. Disraeli might have no prejudice against a Reform Bill, as he (Mr. Miall) believed that he had no prejudice against any other measure. (Cheers and laughter.) But there were those in the cabinet—men at his back who made him what he is—who had some slight prejudices—men who could express them, and who were not likely to give up their prejudices for the sake of pleasing Mr. Disraeli. What, then, might be the wishes of Mr. Disraeli on the question of reform, he (Mr. Miall) believed that he had no power to benefit the people of this country by giving them, through the medium of a Tory administration, a large measure of reform. The question, then, was whether there was any one plan of reform that was likely to engage the united efforts of all reformers of all shades of opinion? The London Parliamentary Reform Committee drew up a programme, which they sent to all the leading reformers throughout the country, and asked them to make their own comments upon it, in the way of condemnation, approval, or alteration. They received back the answers of those persons, and then they drew up their present programme, which they sent forth and circulated throughout the kingdom; and it had received the approval of many of the leading men in and out of Parliament. Looking on that as the largest measure which it was possible to obtain during the next session of Parliament, he asked, if it was not so substantial in itself, so satisfactory, that if it could be obtained they would not all regard it as a sufficiently large and comprehensive measure? (Cheers.) It was very easy to criticise a measure at a distance; but if Lord Stanley or Mr. Disraeli, on the 4th of February, 1859, should only propose a bill embodying these principles, and fairly carry them out in all the details, he had no hesitation in saying that the country would rise up as one man and accept the bill. (Cheers.) But it was said by the *Times*, in its leading articles, what was this grand change which was wanted? In 1831 everybody knew what they were about—then there were great evils to put down, great abuses to remedy, and great objects to be accomplished in the national



policy. Had they not had slavery abolished, the administration of the Poor Laws improved; their municipal institutions placed on a liberal foundation; had they not had the repeal of the Corn Laws, and the Navigation Laws; and had they not done something, in fact, in some sense, to reform Parliament, as a proof of the handy work of the representation of the middle classes? "Has not all this," it was asked, "been done, and what more do you want—what more are you asking for?" But that was a question he might ask the *Times*, as well as others, who were less liberal than the *Times*. Had not reform spread amongst the Tories like an epidemic? It had gone right through all ranks of society in the most mysterious way, like the influenza. (Laughter.) It had struck down the hale and hearty among them—it had affected the top boots and leather breeches Tories—(laughter)—and had worked such a change amongst them that they did not know where they were. (Laughter and cheers.) He (Mr. Miall) did not ask what we wanted, but what they wanted. They professed a great attachment to that principle, but he believed that they wanted to see such a delusive reform as would not take the management of affairs out of their own hands, so that the people should obtain as little reform as possible. (Cheers.) But, supposing the people were thus demanding reform all over the country, what becomes of the assertions of the *Times* a short time ago, that the people did not want reform? Everybody was in favour of reform—every man said the time had come when they must make some change in the arrangements of our representative system—all the world was crying out that we must correct certain anomalies and inconsistencies which now existed. But they were told there was not the slightest feeling amongst the people of the country in favour of reform. What then were they to call it? Was it an infatuation, or was it a fashion? If so, how was it that their rulers did not set themselves against such infatuations, because they were very capricious things and would soon pass away. But there was Lord Derby—one of the most Conservative men living—who had taken up a certain position at the present time, but who, the last time he was in power, expressed a determination to stem the tide of democracy—even he was infected with the infatuation. And yet, all this time, no one, it was said, desired reform. Mr. Miall proceeded to urge the necessity of infusing a new spirit into our policy, and referred to the object which they had in view in seeking for a reform of our representative system, which was, that the opinions of the people should be so represented that those opinions could be brought out in the shape of law. What they required was something like a real, actual representation of the will of the country. At the present time Lord Peer Proxy, who was a most excellent man, represented Closeborough in the House of Commons, and he did so because he was the son of the Earl of Closeborough. (Laughter.) The earl had large possessions in the county, and in consequence he exercised great influence over the constituency. He (Mr. Miall) had no objection to that noble lord having a seat in parliament, but what he wanted was, that he should represent the people instead of his father, the Earl of Closeborough. (Cheers.) Because, although he might vote for some popular questions, when a cardinal point of policy was under consideration he did not vote according to his own natural judgment, but according to the judgment of his father, the Earl of Closeborough. (Cheers.) What he complained of was, that the Earl of Closeborough was not content with having his own opinions, and the power of expressing them in the House of Lords, but he interfered with the House of Commons through the medium of his relative Lord Peer Proxy. (Loud cheers.) Mr. Miall next touched upon some of the inequalities prevailing in the representation. 180,000 electors of this country returned 320 members, and the other 850,000 returned 320 members—one-fifth of the electors returned one-half of the members, while the other four-fifths returned the other half. They would make their representatives in parliament what at present they only appeared to be—representatives of the wishes of the body of constituents. (Hear, hear.) They could not have that without large constituencies, and that was one of the objects for which they were seeking large electoral districts. What they wanted was a minister whom they could trust, whose footsteps they should not dog all day, and, instead of having to search into and point out the waste and extravagance in the national expenditure, they might be able to put their hands upon worthy men, who would zealously and faithfully carry out their objects and intentions. (Loud cheers.) In order to do this, they must have a system that would give fair play to the electoral body, and that body must be able to represent their true opinion to parliament, and in order to do this it must have the ballot. (Cheers.) Give the ballot, and put an end to bribery and corruption. (Hear, hear.) After referring to the admirable manner in which the ballot had worked, not only in America but in Australia, Mr. Miall said the programme of the Reform Committee could only be fully carried out by reformers putting their ideas together in a bill to be brought before Parliament, and stated that such a bill was in course of preparation. In his judgment, and in the judgment of rational reformers, there was but one man in the House of Commons who was in every way qualified to present such a bill in the House of Commons, and that was his friend, Mr. Bright, the member for Birmingham. (Loud cheers.) He believed that such a bill would be laid upon the table of the House of Commons at an early period of the next session, but in order that there might be some chance of its success constituencies should urge upon their represen-

tatives to give it all the support in their power. (Cheers.) But under no circumstances did he suppose that such a Reform Bill would pass into a law in the next session of Parliament. The people would be consulted upon it, and he urged upon the electors of Banbury to choose a man who would pledge himself to support the bill, and who would be able in some measure to advance such a measure in the House of Commons. He warned them against allowing themselves to be divided in opinion on any pretence whatever, and concluded amid loud cheers.

Mr. BROOKS proposed, and Mr. STEVENS seconded, a vote of thanks to the deputation for their clear and able exposition of the principles of the association, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. MIALL acknowledged the compliment, and a vote of thanks having been passed to the chairman, the meeting broke up.

#### EALING BRITISH SCHOOLS.

The laying of the foundation stone of the above schools took place on Thursday, the 21st ult., under circumstances of great interest. A commodious tent was erected for the accommodation of visitors, which proved to be far too small for the numbers who assembled. On the platform (which was carpeted, and around which floated a variety of banners—one, especially, with the arms and motto of the house of Rothschild) there were present the Baroness Lionel de Rothschild, Baroness Meyer de Rothschild, of Piccadilly, and Miss de Rothschild, of Gunnersbury Park; Apsley Pellatt, Esq.; Edward Swaine, Esq.; the Revs. Rippon Porter, Thomas Wallace, John Gibson, William Isaac, and others. In the tent, there was a numerous attendance of the nobility, gentry, and other inhabitants of the village and neighbourhood, so that it became most inconveniently crowded. At three o'clock, in the midst of a very large concourse of the working classes, the proceedings commenced by A. Pellatt, Esq., being called to the chair, who delivered an appropriate address. The Rev. W. Isaac then read a letter from Lady Havelock with a donation of two guineas, regretting that she could not be present. The Secretary announced that letters had been received from the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Dr. Liefchild, and Dr. Weir; and the Revs. Samuel Martin, H. F. Gamble, and J. P. Turquand, to the same effect. Three verses were then sung by the choir and the people. The Rev. W. Isaac, of Ealing, then read the 144th psalm. The Rev. Rippon Porter, of Staines, in a very suitable prayer, implored the Divine blessing on the undertaking. The chairman then announced that the stone would now be laid by Miss de Rothschild. The architect (C. Jones, Esq.) read the inscription which was contained in the bottle to be inserted in the stone. The chased silver trowel, and ornamented mallet, inlaid with silver, were then presented to Miss de Rothschild, who very gracefully performed her part of the ceremony amidst the shouts of the people. Edward Swaine, Esq., of Piccadilly, moved a vote of thanks to Miss de Rothschild. The resolution was seconded by the Rev. Thomas Wallace, and carried with acclamation. Three most enthusiastic cheers were given for the house of Rothschild, and the meeting dismissed to re-assemble at 5 o'clock to take tea.

The evening meeting was held at the Assembly Room. The Baroness Lionel de Rothschild and Miss de Rothschild were on the platform, and partook of tea with the rest of the company. The room (which was beautifully decorated) was densely crowded, and many could not obtain admittance until others had departed. After tea A. Pellatt, Esq., was again called to the chair, and opened the meeting in a very suitable speech on the importance of education to the working classes. After a short piece had been sung by the choir, E. D. J. Wilks, Esq., secretary of the British and Foreign School Society, spoke at considerable length and with great power on the advantageous mode of education pursued by the Borough-road Schools, to the following sentiment:—"That the system of education adopted by the British and Foreign School Society is eminently appropriate to the present state of the English community, combining, as it does, religion with liberty." The Rev. Samuel Green, of Hammersmith, next addressed the meeting on the following topic:—"That the present state of the world as to the facilities of obtaining knowledge, the rapid mode of communication between distant lands, and the number of injurious and immoral publications constantly issued, demands an increased amount of educational training for the young of the working classes." Edward Swaine, Esq., spoke to the following sentiment:—"That notwithstanding the aid offered by Government, and in some cases available, voluntary effort to promote and sustain schools for the working classes is loudly called for." The Rev. Thomas Wallace spoke to the following sentiment:—"That the poor and the working classes should, by every lawful means, be induced to value education for their children, and therefore be solicited to support it." The Rev. Rippon Porter moved, and the Rev. W. Isaac seconded, a resolution, "That the thanks of the meeting be presented to the ladies, ministers, and friends who have so kindly and liberally provided for the physical and mental entertainment of the meeting this evening." Wm. Banks, Esq., moved, and Mr. John Carpenter, of Brentford, seconded, a vote of thanks to A. Pellatt, Esq., for his great kindness in taking the chair on the present occasion, which was carried unanimously, with great cheering. Several brief pieces were beautifully sung during the evening. The Rev. J. Gibson engaged in prayer, the Rev. W. Isaac pronounced the blessing, and the meeting dispersed; all evidently delighted with the

happy engagements of the day. The proceeds of the collection, tea tickets, and the liberal donations of the lady patronesses, amounted to about 50*l*.

#### LORD ELGIN'S VISIT TO JAPAN.

(From the *Times*.)

In the interval between signing the Treaty of Tien-sin and settling its details at Shanghai and Canton Lord Elgin utilises his leisure by a visit to the islands of the Japanese Empire, and within two months of the accomplishment of the Treaty with China sends us home an unlooked-for, or, at any rate, an unhopd-for, Treaty with Japan. Nothing could have been more apparently hopeless than the attainment of any such object. We had no ground of quarrel with the Japanese, or even cause of complaint against them; and we were even expressly, and by our own recent act, forbidden to ask for any new privileges. Admiral Sir James Stirling—a name which in future generations, when the history of events in these seas has been truly written, will call a glow into the face of every Englishman—had, in 1854, made a Treaty whereby he obtained the great concession that English ships of war might go into two ports to water; and in return for this great privilege the English undertook to respect the monopoly of the Dutch and never to seek to alter the Treaty then granted. The only excuse which Lord Elgin could have under these circumstances to go to the Japanese Court was to present a steam yacht, which, as an acknowledgment of the Stirling Treaty, the Admiralty had sent out to the Emperor. But, inasmuch as this yacht was confided to the Admiral, and not to Lord Elgin, and under strict instructions to deliver it up at the distant port of Nagasaki, the yacht offered no great facility for negotiation. Moreover, it soon appeared that the present of a pleasure yacht to a Japanese Emperor is like the present of a pair of spectacles to a blind man,—the first and most fundamental law of the Empire being, that the spiritual and temporal Emperors of Japan shall never pass the outer gates of their palaces. With a curious felicity we had thus hit upon the only movable thing in the whole world which an Emperor of Japan could have no chance, not only of ever using, but also of ever seeing. The Admiral, finding no one at Nagasaki able to receive this present, and perhaps a little disgusted with the ridiculous position his instructions and the character of his present placed him in, handed over the *Emperor* to Lord Elgin and went his way towards Canton. Our Ambassador-errand was now, probably to his great satisfaction, left alone to his own devices, with two steamers of war and a gunboat as a guard, and his little toy steamer, the name of which was now judiciously changed from the *Emperor* to the *Dragon*, as a bait, or bribe, or peace-offering.

Fortune favoured the boldness of the enterprise, and American astuteness helped us. Lord Elgin reached Nagasaki on the 3d of August, and found no one there but some Japanese underlings and some Dutch officials, who naturally gave him small hopes. Thence he went, staggering through one of the tremendous gales that vex these seas, to the wretched harbour of Simoda, where the Americans are in power, and at this place he for the first time discovered the workings of the echoes of his own doings on the Peiho. It seems that as soon as the Tien-sin Treaty was arranged the American Commodore rushed off to Japan to take advantage of the consternation certain to be created by the first news of recent events in the Peiho. It was smartly imagined. He found at Simoda the American Consul-General just returned from Jeddo, whither he had been upon a six months' mission, vainly importuning for some commercial privileges. The Commodore immediately took him on board his ponderous steamer the *Powhattan*, and steered right away for Kanagawa, a station well known to the American men of war since Commodore Perry's time, about 15 miles below the capital city of Jeddo. Terrible stories and frightful anticipations had for some time possessed the minds of the Japanese. Japan, like other countries of ancient institutions, has its conservative and progressive parties. The Prince of Boringo had stood stoutly for the ancient Japanese constitution and no foreign competition. But when the American ship of war appeared, and when the American version of the warlike operations in China circulated, a strong feeling gained ground in favour of the progressive party. Prince Boringo retired, and Prince Bitsu took his place. Under the new Administration Mr. Harris, the Consul-General, was admitted to an interview with the Emperor; ports were opened, and commercial tariffs agreed upon pretty much as is set forth in the statement we borrow from the *North China Herald*. When Lord Elgin arrived at Simoda he found Mr. Harris in high spirits at having completed this treaty, and the precedent gave him an opportunity whereof he sadly stood in need. We must here—having recently spoken in terms of complaint to our American friends for sending their silliest men upon important embassies—acknowledge that Mr. Harris acted throughout these transactions with a frankness and courtesy worthy of the representative of a great friendly Power. Mr. Harris acted like a man who was strong in his own knowledge of the interests of his country. Lord Elgin departed at once for the anchorage below the capital, where he found the American and also the Russian war steamers. The neutrals had been quick to scent the game from afar; they had run a race against us to gather not only the spoils won by our arms, but even the contributions to be exacted by terror of our deeds. Beyond this anchorage of Kanagawa were rocks and whirlpools and perils innumerable, all faithfully deposed to by Japanese pilots. Captain Sherard Osborne, who has the reputation of being



confident, and not unreasonably confident, in his own seamanship, believed in none of these things. Steaming over the anchorage he held on up the Bay of Jeddo, and stimulated by the sight of Jeddo city, which slowly unrolled itself in the north-west angle of the gulf, he pursued his course, undeterred by a full gale of wind, until he could cast anchor within gunshot of a series of well constructed batteries which run across the shoals facing a portion of the city. Lord Elgin's well judged confidence in his captain was thus rewarded by a position which, considering he had to deal with Asiatics, insured his success. It was a bold move made at a timely moment, for he could have done nothing at a distance. Since Mr. Harris obtained his treaty there had been a reactionary movement in Jeddo, directed by the independent princes and hereditary nobles. They had ousted the Minister who signed the treaty, and Prince Boringo ruled again. But the apparition of the British steam frigates *Furious* and *Retribution*, intruding even upon the sacred seclusion of the capital, spread consternation throughout the camp of the obstructives. We made no menaces and used no threats, but we fear there was something like the pressure of a force which was not altogether moral put upon these gentle Japanese. Our excuse must be that if the Americans had obtained concessions upon the strength of the terror created by the roar of the lion it would have been hard that the lion should get nothing on his own account. We need not tell how Lord Elgin went on shore in due state and lived in a gaudy temple, and negotiated for fourteen days, and visited many parts of that mighty city of Jeddo, with its two million of inhabitants and its hundred square miles of habitations; the result has been a treaty which gives us all that we can require for the present. It gives us free commercial access to an interesting and amiable people, to a charming region in a beautiful climate, and to a country rich in coals and minerals. As we improve or abuse those opportunities, so will the event be to our profit or our shame.

#### FRENCH CLAIMS ON PORTUGAL.

The Lisbon correspondent of the *Times* explains the circumstances under which the *Charles et Georges* was delivered up to France:—

The French and Portuguese marquises had naturally a long diplomatic discussion upon both the bright and dark sides of the question. Loulé had a strong preference for the dark and a strange fancy to be coerced rather than cajoled, and got De Lisle to wait until noon to-day, that he might hold council with his colleagues. The decision ultimately adopted by the Portuguese Government, based upon a desire to avoid being either cajoled or coerced *de facto*, was this morning communicated by the Marquis de Loulé to the French Minister, both verbally and by an official despatch, which I understand has been anything but palatable to the French Legation. Instead of that support which so old and faithful an ally might have looked for in a slave-trade question, so frequently enforced upon Portugal by England, I believe the whole of Lord Malmesbury's instructions may be summed up in the recommendation that the Portuguese Government should settle the matter by acceding to the French claims as quietly and promptly as possible, the inference being that no aid would be rendered were a different course to produce collision.

Writing on the 25th ult. the same correspondent says:—

The condemned slaver *Charles et Georges* was this morning restored to the honour of Napoleon's tricoloured flag, and his steamer of war *Requin* is at the hour I write getting up steam to tow her with her captain, Rouxel, out of the Tagus, and to-morrow the other French ships, *Donawerth*, *Austerlitz*, and *Coligny*, also relieve the Tagus from their presence, leaving at anchor the British ships of war *Victor Emmanuel* and *Raccoon*, which were so promptly sent out from Portsmouth by Lord Malmesbury to witness his disgraceful policy in this humiliating affair.

The Portuguese public and the press evince most unequivocally that the national honour of England and her good faith in the suppression of the slave trade have suffered more than her ally, Portugal,—a feeling which is equally common to the British residents in this capital.

Notwithstanding the disappearance of the slave vessel and captain, the judicial process in the Court of Cassation must continue, as the judge's sentence at Mozambique awarded the vessel and cargo to the crew of the Portuguese schooner-of-war which effected the capture.

The despatch above referred to declares that Portugal, maintaining itself to be in the right, and having received no reply in confutation of the facts set forth in this case, and, instead of arbitration, being menaced by hostile measures which it cannot hope to resist, will give up the vessel to the French Government. The following is the statement published in the official *Gazette*:—

By despatch of the 13th inst. Count Walewski, Minister of the Foreign Affairs of the French Empire, directed the Marquis de Lisle de Siry, Minister of France at this Court, to inform the Portuguese Government that the Imperial Government would accept an arrangement upon the following basis:—

Delivery of the captured vessel, release of the captain, twenty-four hours after the departure of the French ships-of-war from the Tagus; mediation of the King of Holland, to fix the indemnity to the parties interested, France repelling all idea of mediation upon the question of right.

Count Walewski added that, upon the non-acceptance of this basis, the Minister of France should carry out the instructions he had received. These instructions would, according to the verbal explanation given by that minister to the President of the Council (Marquis de Loulé), as a last resource, result in his Excellency's retiring, with all the diplomatic and consular corps in Portugal, thus interrupting diplomatic and commercial relations between the two countries, and leaving to Admiral Lavand, Commander of the French naval forces in the Tagus, the termination of the pending question.

Under these circumstances the Government, persisting in the conviction of its right, but seeing at the same time the impossibility of making that right prevail, believed it to be its duty to assume towards the country the grave responsibility of ceding to the peremptory exactions of France, by directing the release of Captain Rouxel, and the delivery of the captured vessel to whomsoever the French Minister might designate.

As regards the mediation indicated by the Imperial Government for fixing the sum demanded, under the title of indemnisation, the Government considered that, mediation not having been accepted by France, upon the question of right, the only one affecting the honour and dignity of the country, Portugal could not accept it upon the pecuniary question, and therefore left France to proceed in that respect as it may judge convenient, declaring that it would cede to the resolution France may adopt, for the same reasons which had obliged it to cede to the other exactions.

In this conformity a note was on the 23rd inst. sent by the Minister of Foreign Affairs (Loulé) to the representative of the Imperial Government at this Court.

All the documents relating to this matter will be laid before Parliament at the approaching opening of the Legislature.

News has been received of the seizure of another French African emigrant ship, by the Portuguese, on the east coast of Africa. In this case, however, it appears that the ship was subsequently released. The captain and a large part of the crew of a third French ship which was wrecked on the same coast, have been murdered by the natives.

#### Court, Official, and Personal News.

The Queen received as visitors at the Castle, on Thursday, the Duke and Duchess of Malakoff and the Earl and Countess of Malmesbury. Soon after the arrival of the party her Majesty gave audience to the French Ambassador and to the Foreign Secretary. The Duchess of Malakoff was presented to the Queen by the Countess of Malmesbury. The dinner party of the same day included the Belgian Minister and Madame Van de Weyer, Lady Emily Seymour, and Major-General the Honourable O. Grey. On Friday the dinner party included the Duke of Cambridge, and the Princess of Leiningen. The Duke and Duchess of Malakoff left Windsor Castle on Friday. Her Majesty gave audience on Friday to the Turkish Ambassador; to M. Isturiz, M. Rodriguez, and M. Murphy, who presented their credentials, respectively, as Ministers of Spain, Venezuela, and Mexico.

On Wednesday Prince Alfred took his leave of the Court,—paying also a farewell visit to the Duchess of Kent,—and went to join his ship *Euryalus* at Portsmouth. The Prince Consort accompanied his son to Portsmouth, and they were joined at Basingstoke by the Prince of Wales. Major Cowell, R.E., is in attendance on Prince Alfred. The following gossip is from the daily papers:—

It may be interesting to those young gentlemen who are studying to enter the navy, and others who are already admitted and serving, to know that Prince Alfred will enjoy no immunity from his royal rank, that his outfit is no better or more extensive than theirs, that his chest is the exact and strict "regulation" article, and, if his servant has a cabin allotted him, the Prince, his master, slings his hammock on the lower deck and berths himself therein the same as the other cadets, and with the same chance of "cobbing," though probably not with the like probability of receiving that introductory infliction. The chest is of polished oak, and the toilet utensils white metal electro-plated. The kit was of the usual character, and no superfluities.

The report that the Prince of Wales is about to enter the army is revived in military circles. It is said that the Coldstream Guards is to be the regiment in which the Prince will enter.

The week that has begun will find Ministers in town, as a Cabinet Council is appointed for Wednesday (to-day). This will be the first of that series of Cabinet meetings which indicate the approach of a Parliamentary Session, and a Privy Council will soon be held at Windsor at which the day for the beginning of the Session may be fixed.

We (*Times*) have reason to believe that the proclamation which was to announce the assumption of the government of India by the Queen was drawn up and despatched from this country some weeks since. Intelligence of its arrival in India may be very shortly expected.

We (*Plymouth Journal*) are informed that Lady Havelock has taken Osborne House, Stoke, as her future residence.

It is currently reported in political circles that Mr. Ducane, one of the members for the Northern Division of Essex, has received from the Chancellor of the Exchequer an invitation to move the House of Commons' address on the Royal speech at the opening of the next session of Parliament. The address, it is said, will, in all probability be seconded either by Lord Alfred Churchill, M.P. for Woodstock; or Mr. P. Blackburn, M.P. for Stirlingshire.

We (*Weekly Register*) have heard that the ministers will lay a Reform Bill on the table of the House of Commons immediately after the meeting of Parliament, which will be one of enfranchisement, and not of disfranchisement. They will not sweep away the small boroughs, but they will enlarge the area of such boroughs by extending their boundaries into the surrounding districts, so as to include a population which will insure a constituency in each borough of at least 500 electors. The measure will also, it is said, extend the franchise to several classes now unenfranchised, and remove the scandal of a law which counts education, intelligence, and thrift as nothing, if unaccompanied with the possession of a tenement.

The *North British Mail* states that a circular has just been issued, having for its object the creation of

a movement for taking advantage of the forthcoming Reform Bill, to acquire for Scotland a more equitable share of Parliamentary representation.

An authoritative denial has been given to the report that the Government intend to create three new Indian Bishoprics.

Some of the electors of Manchester have invited Lord Stanley to become a candidate for that city, an offer which, after due consideration, his lordship has declined. Mr. Bazley is now the only candidate.

#### Miscellaneous News.

A DREADFUL CATASTROPHE has taken place at Bradford. A large quantity of arsenic appears to have been mixed with lozenges, and sold at a retailer's shop. All who partook of them were attacked with terrible pains, and several died before the cause was discovered. More than sixty persons are still suffering from the effects of the poison, and no fewer than thirteen have already died. It appears to have been the mistake of a chemist's assistant while his master was ill in bed.

INDIAN MUTINY RELIEF FUND.—The general committee of this fund, previous to issuing their annual report, have directed an abstract of their proceedings to be published, from which we extract the following:—Total amount of subscriptions, with interest and premium on investments (including loans), 434,728l. 19s. 7d.; expenditure, 169,268l. 13s. 4d.; balance, 267,460l. 7s. 3d., subject to applications for further assistance; and expenditure for relief in the United Kingdom in donations and loans, 35,757l. 9s. 10d.

SNOW-STORM.—The first part of last week was very stormy, and a good deal of snow fell inland. In Strathdon, on Monday night, it was 5½ inches deep. It soon disappeared on the lower grounds, but the hills are still white. Such a depth of snow, with the tree boughs still thick of leaves, had rather a singular appearance; and the still thriving hollyhocks, standing in pyramidal groups, their rich colours displayed through the snowy mantle, had a very strange effect. A good deal of the crops still lie exposed to the pelting of the pitiless storm in the straths of the Don's tributaries.—*Banff Journal*.

EQUALISATION OF POOR-RATES.—A large meeting on the subject of the Equalisation of Poor-Rates has been held at the Vestry Hall of St. Andrews, Holborn. The report of the Association established for procuring the desired equalisation of Poor-rates was read, showing the great support which the movement had obtained from all classes of the public. A passage of a letter from Sir Edward Lytton was also read, stating that "the subject, although difficult, is worthy the consideration of Government, and I dare say will be taken up by this one, if it remains in power."

A MAN CARRIED AWAY BY A KITE.—A young man, named Power, residing at Castlecomer, went a few evenings ago to fly what he termed a Spanish kite, of very large dimensions. Having adjusted the cord and tail, it rapidly ascended with a brisk breeze until it had taken the full length of the cord, which became entangled round Power's hand. The wind increasing, he was drawn a distance of nearly half a mile in the greatest agony, the cord cutting into the bone. The Rev. Mr. Penrose, the Protestant curate of the parish, seeing the man running and shouting, at one time raised off the ground for a distance of some perches, and again running along at full speed, perceived that he was dragged by the kite, and followed him as fast as he could; but being unable to come up with him, he shouted at the top of his voice, to "let go; there was a man killed in a thunder-storm by the lightning of a kite." When Power heard these words, he shouted with redoubled vigour, but could not extricate himself until, after the distance mentioned, he was stopped by a high stone wall, the top of which, being coped, cut the cord and set at liberty the kite and its owner, who was almost lifeless with fatigue and fright.—*Kilkenny Journal*.

REPEAL OF THE PAPER DUTY.—Lord Naas received a deputation on Wednesday from the Irish Association for the Repeal of the Duty on Paper; the deputation comprising Dr. Gray and many leading representatives of the press. Lord Naas said that it was merely a question of finance; "but he should feel deep regret if the repeal of this tax did not form part of the plan of Mr. Disraeli, whom he knew to be opposed to it and ready to repeal it as soon as it could be done." The deputation afterwards waited upon Mr. Whiteside, the Attorney-General, Mr. J. D. Fitzgerald, the late Attorney-General, and several members of Parliament. A deputation from the London Association for the Repeal of the Paper Duty was received at a public meeting in Edinburgh on Wednesday; Mr. Robert Chambers, Mr. Cowan, M.P., and other gentlemen of local eminence, entering heartily into the movement. It was stated at the meeting that the London Association had now enrolled between fifty and sixty members of Parliament as vice-presidents; and that they expected to receive before the meeting of Parliament a large amount of support. A deputation from the Association also attended a delegate meeting of the London Society of Compositors at Farringdon Hall, Snow-hill, on Wednesday evening, for the purpose of inviting the assistance of the printers. The result was a unanimous condemnation of the tax, and a resolution to recommend petitions for its removal from the various bodies of the trade.

THE LATE SAMUEL LATHAM, Esq., of Epping, has bequeathed considerable sums to various religious societies: among them 1,500l. to the Congregational Chapel-Building Fund, 1,000l. to the London Missionary Society, 100l. to the College, Regent's-park, &c., &c.



## Literature.

*The Life of Wesley, and Rise and Progress of Methodism.* By ROBERT SOUTHEY, LL.D. Two Vols. New Edition. Edited by the Rev. C. CUTHBERT SOUTHEY, M.A. London: Longman and Co.

ALTHOUGH Southey's Life of Wesley might even yet be a tempting theme to a reviewer in one of the quarterlies, a newspaper writer will not be expected to enter on any general criticism of a work so widely known and so well established in popular favour. It is three-and-thirty years since Coleridge wrote on a blank leaf of his own copy, that "the book was more frequently in his hands than any other in his ragged book-regiment; and that to this work, and to the life of Richard Baxter, he was used to resort whenever sickness and languor made him feel the want of an old friend, of whose company he never could be tired." We do not know that any truer judgment has been pronounced on the work than that Coleridge scribbled on its margin in the following words:—"O dear and honoured Southey! this the favourite of my library among many favourites, this book which I can read for the twentieth time with delight, when I can read nothing else at all; this darling book is nevertheless an unsafe book for all of unsettled minds. How many admirable young men do I know or have seen, whose minds would be a shuttlecock, between the battledores, which the bi-partite author keeps in motion! A delightful game between you and your duplicate—and for those like you, harmless!" The praise in these words is elsewhere specially rested on Southey's impartiality in the selection and narration of facts, and on the truth of appreciation with which the facts are presented in an inwardly connected story; and the latter part of Coleridge's remark was prompted by his acute sense of the hesitation and inconsistency with which Southey often wavers between the recognition of a true Divine work in Methodism, and a disposition to treat its main features as the product of enthusiasm and fanaticism. Southey liked Wesley personally much more than Coleridge appears to have liked him; but Coleridge understood the phenomena, and sympathised with the religious spirit, of Methodism, much more truly and profoundly than Southey. His notes are a valuable corrective, in many instances, to the mistakes made by Southey in attempting to estimate the spiritual experience, and the evangelical truths, which he was so little fitted to understand, but could not altogether avoid. Any religion more than one of conceptions and logic, and of a good moral practice in the fear of God, was an inexplicable mystery, even if it did not seem absurd and injurious, to Southey:—as his Life of Cowper, no less than this Life of Wesley, plainly shows. Yet nothing but intense sectarian bigotry could justify Richard Watson's question,—"Is Mr. Southey a believer in Christianity?"

The present edition differs in nothing from that issued by Mr. Cuthbert Southey in 1846. The additions then made were, a few notes by the author himself,—a considerable body of notes by Coleridge, written, as was his custom, in the margins of his own copy,—and remarks on Wesley's life and character by the late Alexander Knox.

The latest historian of Methodism, Dr. George Smith, complains of Mr. Cuthbert Southey for giving un mutilated all the passages of his father's work which Methodists have pronounced "offensive," when, as he says, it was understood—"there was a strong impression"—that Southey had "greatly modified" his views before his death. Dr. Smith then produces a facsimile of an autograph letter of Southey's, under date of 1835, in which he distinctly says—"Mr. Alexander Knox has convinced me that I was mistaken in supposing ambition entered largely into Mr. Wesley's actuating impulses": and adds, "Dr. Southey's change of opinion, then, is undeniable." In one respect, this is true; but there is evidence of change of opinion only as to one of the many "offensive" allegations, namely, that Wesley was ambitious: and Dr. Smith forgets to introduce into his estimate of the facts, the concluding sentence of the very letter of Southey's that he prints:—"I have some interesting matter (direct and collateral) to add [to a new edition];—nothing I think materially to alter, except on the one point on which I had judged injuriously of Mr. Wesley: but my work will not be the more palatable on this account to those who have declared war against it." Surely Dr. Smith takes nothing by his motion for Mr. Cuthbert Southey's condemnation, in the face of these uncommonly clear and significant words.

Coleridge's notes are a very precious addition to Southey's work; and as they are probably far from generally known, we shall extract one or two, to whet our reader's appetite. On Southey's remark, that "the evils which Puritanism had brought upon this kingdom were at that time

neither forgotten nor forgiven"—Coleridge writes—

"This sentence will, I doubt not, be savoury enough to Messrs. — &c., but there are readers who love and admire Robert Southey more than the above-named gentry have heart or head to do, who would have been glad to be informed by Southey, what those evils were. Even the Tory Stuartite and miso-fanatic Hume has found himself compelled by truth of history to reply, Our present political liberty is the direct consequence of this Puritanism,—and religious toleration, indirectly. The eight or nine years' suspension of the hierarchy and of the privileged aristocracy by hereditary senatorship, with the, alas! too brief substitution of a hero for an imbecile would-be despot, was the effect of the crash of collision of two extremes, viz., the prelatic prerogative party, and the Puritan Parliamentary. Why attribute these evils to the latter exclusively?"

Pretty good, for Coleridge, who, evidently, has not been represented to us in the totality of his opinions by the parties bearing his honoured name,—in the *Table Talk*, for instance.

Southey thought the experience described by Wesley and Methodists as "assurance," to be something of the nature of "disease": and when Wesley admits that, after assurance was given him, "the enemy suggested, This cannot be faith, for where is thy joy?"—Southey says, "Here is a plain contradiction in terms—an assurance which had not assured him"; and Coleridge adds—

"But in terms, only, I think. Surely it is rendering the word assurance too absolutely, to affirm its incompatibility with any intrusive suggestion of the memory or fancy, though instantly repelled. Nevertheless, the Life, Sentiments, and Writings of Wesley, after this, lead me to conclude that this assurance amounted to little more than a strong pulse or throb of sensibility, accompanying a vehement volition of acquiescence,—an ardent desire to find the position true, and a concurring determination to receive it as truth."

Agreeing, as we do, much rather with the mystical than the logical theologians on the subject of "assurance," we yet think there is a profound truth in Coleridge's last sentence; not only as to Wesley personally; but, also, as to the kind of prominence given arbitrarily to *assurance* by the representatives of Methodism, and as the true explanation of that large class of cases, in which the much-insisted-on "direct witness of acceptance" is found to be compatible with at least equal measures of ignorance and superstition, of spiritual conceit and a most ungodlike exclusiveness of soul. The following opinion—substantially true—is strongly stated:—

"I am persuaded that Wesley never rose above the region of logic and strong volition. The moment an idea presents itself to him, his understanding intervenes to eclipse it, and he substitutes a conception by some process of deduction. Nothing is immediate to him. Nor could it be otherwise with a mind so ambitious, so constitutionally, if not a commanding, yet a ruling genius,—i.e., no genius at all, but a height of talent with unusual strength and activity of individual will.—S. T. C."

The Moravian Delamotte wrote to Wesley: "You have a simplicity, but it is a simplicity of your own; it is not the simplicity of Christ."—On which Coleridge has this note:—

"A multivocal word, this simplicity. There is a simplicity (so-called at least) that consists in *lininess*, sharp and wiry outline—the simplicity of a skeleton; and there is a simplicity of the complex miracle of flesh and blood, and thousand-fold motion, of a lovely girl of eighteen, or of Eve at her first presentation to Adam. If there be an heterogene from simplicity, the ever-conscious determination to be simple, the *bonice* preposse of simplicity, is it.—But logic, successive volitions, *voluntas perpetua et discontinua*, and the first pronoun personal in all its cases, but only in the singular number, *quis* being of *apud eum*—these were Wesley—Boy Wesley, Youth Wesley, Young Man, Man, Elder, Patriarch Wesley.

The latter part of this very strong statement—and we do not quote the whole, for we disbelieve part—has curious exemplifications over and over again in any life of Wesley:—"the pervading I, I, I, disturbs, and makes me think as Delamotte did," says Coleridge. By the way, we had no notion that Coleridge could feel so intensely in favour of theological views of any particular complexion, as is implied in the following remark,—"That Arminian Methodism contains many true Christians, God forbid that I should doubt! That it ever made, or tends to make, a Christian, I do doubt." We suppose he means, that Arminian Methodism does not tend to make Christians by what it is in itself—in virtue of being Arminian Methodism: it carries along with it, however, divine truths, which maintain their vitality and exert their own proper influence, in spite of the Arminianism and Methodism with which they are associated! It was in the deepest sense that Coleridge used the word Christian: he almost, momentarily, denies it to Southey, when he finds him maintaining that, in a particular age and condition of the Church, "rites and ceremonies, pomp, wealth, and authority, were essential for its success." Coleridge then exclaims:—"Is Southey a Christian? If he be—nay, assuredly he is:—But, a Christian declare superstitious will-worship, with the power, pomp, and vanities of the world, essential to the success of Christianity! But the number and kind of Wycliffe's followers, poor and simple men, falsify the whole scheme." Again, on the question whether a man may not

possibly be saved in the Romish Church, he says, "Who dares limit the Spirit of God? But if such salvation taking place, not by, or with the aid of, but in spite of the system, presumes an Anti-Christian church,—then Rome is Anti-Christ, though the Pascals and Fenelons had been ten times decupled."

On the subject of Calvinism we find Coleridge almost equally at fault with Southey; but the former, at times, seemed to take hold on its central principle, notwithstanding; and he was, also, right in his opposition to a particular form of it, so far as it derives its notion of Divine justice from the imperfections of human law, and low conceptions of proprietary rights.

Southey speaks of Wesley's manner of insisting on a sinner's being awakened to a sense of his guilt and danger, as itself "extremely dangerous;" and quotes with disapprobation Wesley's saying, "Mine and your desert is hell; and it is mere mercy, free and undeserved mercy, that we are not now in unquenchable fire;"—to which words the preacher added others, founded indeed on our blessed Lord's own imagery, but exaggerated into a description of a material hell, at the "sulphurous language" of which Southey sneers. Coleridge has the following rejoinder to Southey:—

"For desert [in Wesley's address] I should have said tendency. . . . I dissent from my honoured friend so widely, that I profess myself unable to conceive how the truth of the Gospel can be brought home to, or laid hold of by, a sinner, without something more than a vague *x y z*—without some realising apprehension of that from which we are to be rescued. This seems indispensable to the intelligibility of Christianity. Without it, the Gospel is the fragment of a sentence. God in Christ, by the effect of the incarnation of the Co-eternal Word, has provided salvation from—(hiatus in MS.)—the lake, the brimstone, &c., are indeed much to be regretted; because they counteract the object in view, that of drawing the soul inward in its own state and essence. And still more objectionable are the questions that follow, all tending to deceive the mind into that most pernicious notion of the evil to come being a something arbitrarily superinduced on the soul; inflicted by a power from without, who needed only to have remained passive, and the soul would have ailed nothing. This is the quenching error, that strikes the whole body of religion with the shaking palsy of superstition, or the lethargy of false assurance. But this was the defect of Wesley's intellect. He could discover and denounce the poison in the stem, but not recognise it in its taproot. Who more vehement than he in opposing antinomian frenzies? But yet the ground and *conditio sine qua non* of Antinomianism, viz., the conception of the soul as a mere passive subject-matter, on which woe and weal, good and evil, were impressed by a hand and a choice from without, this all Wesley's figures of rhetoric encourage. And the only effective antidote to this sad delusion I believe to be afforded by an insight into the true action and direction of the redeeming power; and that its immediate object is the nature, the generic life, and not the individual will, or *émoi*: on this, too, indeed, but yet mediately and morally, Christ being from the beginning the Light, that lighteth every man that cometh into the world. Here, and here only, is the narrow isthmus between superstition on one side, and enthusiasm, or sensational idolatry, on the other. It grieves me more than a worldling would believe, if I expressed the degree, that the incantation in not distinguishing, in the quotations from Wesley, the precise points which Southey meant to condemn, and thus separating the error, in kind or degree, from what Southey would himself admit as important truths, prevents me urging the perusal and purchase of these volumes as universally and promiscuously as I would fain do. Where it is a safe work, I have no hesitation in pronouncing it among the most instructive and interesting ones in our language. I am well—alas! for my own peace of mind, only too well—acquainted with the difficulties that weigh on the negative side of salvation—on the lot of those who are not Christians in the New Testament determination of a Christian. But yet I must ask Southey whether the Scriptures would lead him to suppose that the state of the many who have just steered clear of the law of the land, and maintained a decent character, is the state to which eternal life and an ascent into glory are promised?"

A very pregnant passage altogether. We shall add one more only. On the minutes of the third Conference are certain questions and answers, which Southey quotes to sustain charges of "rash and indefensible expressions," of "inhuman," and "brutal" statements, and of "indiscreet" representations of truth by early Methodist preachers. The subject of the matter so quoted is,—That "an unbeliever can challenge nothing of God's justice—absolutely nothing but hell." That "men must be emptied of their own righteousness, all things on which they lean be taken away;" and That "until all other foundations are overturned, they cannot build upon Christ." Curious! that Southey should quote these conclusions as "characteristic," in connexion with the charges we have mentioned! Coleridge says of the conclusions we have indicated: "If for justice we put holiness, what is there in this series of answers to which a scriptural Christian can positively object? Is it not most true that we must be bottomed in Christ alone? And if so, must we not be unbottomed of all else?" To this remark Coleridge has added the date, "27th August, 1832,"—which we gladly note, though but a small thing: for, since Coleridge's latest religious views have been greatly misconceived—misrepresented, we must say of such statements as Mr. Allsop's, to which we lately drew attention,—it is pleasant to find that, two years before his death, and twelve



after he first began his annotation of these volumes, he writes thus of being "bottomed in Christ alone, and unbottomed of all else."

Like Coleridge, we think these volumes may be very mischievous to those who bring to them no true knowledge of, or sympathy with, the truth of the Gospel,—in consequence of Southey's incaution in not distinguishing, or inability to distinguish, between essential truth and the forms and movements in which it may be involved and obscured;—and though the notes are of the nature of an antidote, they are scarcely powerful enough to avert all possible injury. In themselves, however, there is no more interesting or valuable portion of Coleridge's marginalia, than the Notes to these volumes contain.

## BRIEF NOTICES.

*Hillworth: or, Omissions Rectified.* By THEOPHILUS HORTENTIO. (London: Judd and Glass.) An awkwardly invented, and stupendously dull story;—but well-intentioned enough.——*Preachers and Preaching.* By HENRY CHRISTMAS, M.A. (London: W. Lay.) How Mr. Christmas came by a place in literature, and by the decorations of F.R.S., F.S.A., F.R.G.S., M.R.S.L., &c., it is very hard to understand. His recent works, at any rate, have not entitled him to much reputation. The book before us is a very, very poor thing,—a piece of sheer book-making;—not, indeed, without useful remarks on two points, viz., the voice and manner in preaching; and not without good sense and right feeling in its treatment of "Eccentric Preaching," as represented in Mr. Spurgeon, whose popularity is, we think, pretty well accounted for. There is elsewhere great ignorance in the book; and a narrow clique feeling. Mr. Bellew, we are told, is "the finest orator that has appeared since Irving." The only living Nonconformist preachers whom Mr. Christmas vouchsafes to illustrate as the most eminent, are Mr. Brook, Dr. Ferguson, and Dr. Morton Brown. Others noticed with a word, and commended as having something worth study in their "respective styles," are the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel, Dr. Octavius Winslow, Mr. Landells, Mr. Stoughton, and Mr. Lynch! Is the latter introduced for the sake of catholicity? But the climax of praise is reserved for "a Leifchild and a Stoughton, a Robert Hall and a Robert Ferguson."—*An Earnest Exhortation to Christian Unity:* by "The Chief of Sinners." (London: Partridge and Co.) We respect pious purposes too much to say a word about this book.——*Lectures and Miscellanies.* By H. W. FREELAND, M.A., Lincoln's Inn. (London: Longman and Co.) The two lectures on Literary Impostures and Lamartine are very good;—the latter especially, as a cordial but discriminating estimate of character and genius. The Miscellanies are nothing superior to ordinary country-newspaper criticisms of books,—and that is what we take them to be,—and hardly worth reprinting. Mr. Freeland has something to learn in poetical criticism, at any rate. He "in many respects sincerely admires" the poetry of—Tennyson!—but "would have him break loose altogether from the trammels of the Fantastic school"!—*Worship God: an Argument and Appeal on Reverence for the Sanctuary.* By Rev. E. W. SHALDERS, B.A. (London: Hamilton and Co.) A wise, practical little "book, written in a serious and tender spirit,—not encouraging any superstitious or merely conventional feeling respecting places of worship,—but maintaining forcibly and scripturally, that wherever men agree to worship, the place ought to be in their feeling invested with sacredness, guarded from profane and degrading associations, and its engagements sustained with constancy and devoutness; and that, thus, a true reverence for the sanctuary comes to be a test of religious character, and heightens and intensifies the advantages and pleasures of worship."—*Preaching, Proving, and Puseyism, with other Peas of the Pod.* By FELTHAM BURGHLEY, Author of "Sir Edwin Gilderoy." (London: J. F. Hope.) The alliteration and pun of the title-page typify the book. It is a singular compound of good and stupid things,—founded on knowledge and thought, but purposeless,—showing decided cleverness, and intolerable self-confidence and impertinence,—but written with vigour.

## Cleanings.

Scotch tartans are quite the fashion in Paris at the present.

An extensive landlip has just taken place near Yarmouth, in the Isle of Wight.

A pamphlet from the pen of M. Guizot will shortly appear. It is a reply to the Marquis of Normanby's book.

The Marquis of Lothian has signified his intention to erect baths and wash-houses for the use of the working classes of Jedburgh.

Dr. Guthrie has a new volume of sermons in the press, which will be published before the close of the current year.—*Dumfries Standard.*

Four hundred shipwrights on the Wear are on strike, the question in dispute being a daily allowance of a pint of beer to the men, which the masters have discontinued.

In a French translation of Shakspeare, the passage,—"Frailty thy name is woman!" is translated "Mademoiselle Frailty is the name of the lady."

M. D. Hollin, Esq., of the firm of Minton and Co., of Stoke, has offered to give 500l. if the people will raise 2,000l., and to give 1,000l. if the people raise

3,000l., for a public park for Stoke, the estimated cost of which will be from 5,000l. to 6,000l.

A week filled with selfishness, and the Sabbath stuffed full of religious exercises, will make a good Pharisee, but a poor Christian. There are many persons who think Sunday is a sponge with which to wipe out the sins of the week.—*H. W. Beecher.*

The first edition of Mr. Carlyle's great work of 2000 is exhausted, and a new edition is promised early in December. Another successful work is by a lady, Miss Charlesworth; it is entitled "Ministering Children." As many as 45,000 copies of this book have been sold.

Mr. D. Nutt and Messrs. Williams and Norgate have in the press a reprint of the "Vatican Greek Testament," by Cardinal Mai, which has lately been published with the Septuagint in Rome, though not to be had separately. It will appear in a handsomely printed octavo volume.

A missionary in the Chinese waters having distributed several copies of the Ten Commandments on shore, they were sent back the next day with the request that they might be distributed among the French and English; for the tracts contained admirable doctrines, and those people evidently much needed them.

Lamartine quits his patrimonial estate next week, and the property which he trusted in vain to public liberality to enable him to save, will be sold under a judge's order. It is understood that after taking farewell of his Paris friends, the ruined poet and politician, who bitterly feels the cold comfort to which he has been treated by his countrymen, will cross the Channel, and reside henceforth in England.

## BIRTHS.

TWELVETREES.—Nov. 1, at Tudor-villas, Hackney, Mrs. Harper Twelvrees, of a daughter.

GRENDON.—Nov. 1, at Huggleade, near Okehampton, Mrs. Grendon, of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

MITCHELL-TATE.—Oct. 25, at Providence Chapel, Driffield, by the Rev. J. Hutchins, the Rev. Wm. Mitchell, minister of the chapel, and son of the Rev. A. L. Mitchell, of Exeter, to Annie, daughter of Mr. R. Tate, cornfactor.

EVANS-BRITTAN.—Oct. 26, at Clifton Church, by the Rev. Charles Brittan, M.A., cousin of the bride, Jonathan Lavington, son of Lavington Evans, Esq., of Bristol, to Harriett Elizabeth, elder daughter of Henry Brittan, Esq., of Chudleigh House, Clifton.

GLADSTONE-FIELD.—Oct. 26, at the Congregational Church, Clapham, by the Rev. James Hill, Thomas Hall Gladstone, son of John Gladstone, Esq., of Stockwell-lodge, Surrey, to Matilda, only daughter of Joshua Field, Esq., F.R.S., of Balham, Surrey.

LONGLAND-WIGGINS.—Oct. 27, by licence, at the Independent Chapel, Rothwell, by the Rev. John Spence, Mr. James Longland, of Grendon, to Jane, youngest daughter of Mr. John Wiggins, Orton, Northamptonshire.

THOMAS-RUSSELL.—Oct. 27, at Belmont-villa, Merchiston-park, Edinburgh, by the Rev. Jonathan Watson, the Rev. Alfred C. Thomas, of Cross-street Chapel, Islington, London, to Jessie Innes, daughter of Henry Duncan, Esq., of Belmont-villa, Edinburgh, and widow of the late John Russell, Esq., merchant, of Adelaide, S.A.

MORTON-GORTON.—Oct. 27, at the Independent Church, Isleworth, by the Rev. Dr. Archer, Hugh Morton, Esq., of Kilmarnock, Ayrshire, to Ellen, second daughter of Isaac Gorton, Esq., Woodlands, Isleworth.

LAWRENCE-RIDGE.—Oct. 27, at the Unitarian Church, Hackney, by the Rev. R. Brook Aspland, M.A., uncle of the bride, Alfred, third son of the late Alderman Lawrence, of Westbourne-terrace, Hyde-park, to Mary Elizabeth, elder daughter of Henry Ridge, Esq., of Upper Clapton, and granddaughter of the late Rev. Robert Aspland.

MIERS-BURNETT.—Oct. 28, at Belgrave Chapel, Leeds, by the Rev. H. R. Reynolds, Mr. John Samuel Miers, oil merchant, of Leeds, to Jane, youngest daughter of Henry Burnett, Esq., late of Liverpool.

STEPHENS-SWALLOW.—Oct. 28, at Cheetham-hill Chapel, Manchester, by the Rev. G. W. Conder, of Leeds, assisted by the Rev. E. C. Lewis, of Rochdale, brothers-in-law of the bride, Mr. Horatio Stephens, of Dalston, London, to Thirza, youngest daughter of the late Mr. James Swallow, of Maidenhead, Berks.

WHITE-PREST.—Oct. 28, at City-road Chapel, by the father of the bride, the Rev. A. S. White, to Mary, daughter of the Rev. Charles Prest.

ROGERS-GALLEY.—Oct. 28, at Park Chapel, Manchester, by the Rev. J. G. Rogers, brother of the bridegroom, Mr. Edwin Stanley Rogers, to Charlotte, only daughter of the late Thomas Galley, Esq., cotton merchant, Lower Broughton.

## DEATHS.

BURDON.—Aug. 16, at Shanghai, China, after a short illness, Burella Hunter, wife of the Rev. John S. Burdon, of the Church Missionary Society, and elder daughter of the late Rev. Samuel Dyer, missionary to the Chinese, aged twenty-three years.

SCOTT.—Oct. 26, at Edinburgh, of bronchitis, Mrs. Hope Scott, of Abbotford.

STENT.—Oct. 27, Ellen Louisa Stent, the dear and only daughter of Rev. John Stent, of Notting-hill, aged five years and five months.

BONNOR.—Oct. 28, at his residence, Lindsey House, Chelsea, Thomas Bonnor, Esq., in his eighty-ninth year.

POPE.—Oct. 29, at March, Cambridgeshire, after a very protracted illness, borne with exemplary patience and resignation, Mary, the much esteemed and generally respected wife of William Pope, Esq., of that place, in her fifty-ninth year.

MICHAEL.—Nov. 1, at her residence, in Monk-street, Aber-gavenny, Mrs. Anne Michael, the beloved wife of Mr. John Michael, Maltski, aged sixty-nine years. "At evening time it was light."

## Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

The Stock Market continues in a heavy state. Speculation has been contracted, owing to the state of the exchanges and the transmission of specie to the Continent, whither it is thought, further large consignments will yet be made. In the present situation of the market a comparatively small sale is sufficient to produce a prejudicial effect; but although the appearance of the market is unsatisfactory, it must be remembered that the decline from the highest point recently attained scarcely amounts to  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., and that the quotations are still at what may be considered a tolerably high range. Monday being the day for the half-yearly balance at the Bank

of England, the transfer offices have been closed. A holiday has been kept at the Stock Exchange, and there have been no transactions in the public funds. To-day the Stock Market remains in a dull and heavy state. A fresh decline of  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 3-16 per cent. has taken place, and the market closed flatly, at the lowest point. In the other departments of the Stock Exchange heaviness likewise prevailed, especially in the market for British railway stocks.

In the Foreign Stock Market business is active, but prices are firmer. Turkish Six per Cent. are 98  $\frac{3}{4}$ ; ditto Scrip, 1st issue,  $\frac{1}{2}$  pm; ditto 2nd  $\frac{1}{2}$  pm; ditto Four per Cent., 105  $\frac{1}{2}$ . A moderate amount of business has been transacted in the Railway Share Market, but in most instances at lower rates, the aggregate decline being about  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. Caledonians have receded to 82  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 83. Eastern Counties to 61  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 62. Great Northern to 104 and 104  $\frac{1}{2}$ . Great Western to 54  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 54  $\frac{1}{2}$ . North Western to 89  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 89  $\frac{1}{2}$ . South Western to 93  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 93  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; and South Eastern to 73  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 74. Joint Stock Bank Shares are flat. Bank of Australasia are dealt in at 87; Bank of London, 46  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; London and County, 28  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Oriental Bank to 37  $\frac{1}{2}$ . In the Miscellaneous Market, Electric Telegraph are steady at 116; London General Omnibus Company, 1  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; and Royal Mail Steam at 60  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 61  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

The range of Consols during October was unusually limited, the difference between the highest and lowest prices being only  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., while the result of the month's transactions has simply been to establish a reaction of an  $\frac{1}{2}$  from the advance of nearly 2 per cent. which occurred in September. In railway shares the average rise in September was equal to 5 per cent., and of this about 2 per cent. has now been lost. During the month the Bank of France returns have shown a falling off of 1,770,000l. in the stock of specie; but at the Bank of England the reduction, as compared with the total held on the 1st inst., has been only about 160,000l.; compared, however, with the highest point subsequently touched, it has been 400,000l.

## PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS DURING THE WEEK.

	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per Cent. Consols	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$
Consols for Account	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 per Cent. Red.	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$
New 3 per Cent.	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$
Annuities	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$
India Stock	225	225	227	227	228	228
Bank Stock	—	224	226	226	226	226
Exchange-bills	—	31 pm	34 pm	31 pm	31 pm	31 pm
India Bonds	15 pm	12 pm	12 pm	11 pm	—	14 pm
Long Annuities	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—

**CURABILITY OF CONSUMPTION.**—This insidious disease, sometimes, but incorrectly, described as an English malady produced by the inclemency or sudden changes of our variable climate, was once considered one of the opprobrious maladies, affording little or no hope of relief or cure even in its earliest stage. Now, however, the united opinion of the Faculty, as well as the happy experience of many who have been fortunate enough to meet with Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, containing some peculiar principle of great healing power which no other Cod Liver Oil possesses, concur in proving that at all periods, and even in the most unpromising and seemingly desperate cases, the salutary and curative principles of this Oil will arrest the further progress of disease, and revive and restore the sinking patient. Dr. Keadly Hall, the eminent physician to the Hospital for Consumption, Torquay, who has used Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil extensively, both in hospital and private practice in this celebrated resort of consumptive invalids, bears the following high testimony to its excellence:—"I have no hesitation in saying that I generally prefer your Cod Liver Oil for the following reasons:—I have found it to agree better with the digestive organs especially in those patients who consider themselves to be bilious; it seldom causes nausea or eructation; it is more palatable to most patients than the other kinds of Cod Liver Oil; it is stronger, and consequently a smaller dose is sufficient."

**[ADVERTISEMENT.]—FUNERAL.**—J. Luntley respectfully announces that he has succeeded to the Funeral and Estate Business conducted for more than forty years by the late Mr. J. J. Luntley, with the same experienced Assistants, hoping to retain the confidence of the Friends of his honoured Father. Sales of every description of Property by Auction or by Private Contract. Valuations made. Estates collected. 42, Bishopsgate-street Without, E.C.

**[ADVERTISEMENT.]—HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.**—The extraordinary effect of these remedies in every disorder incident to the human frame would appear incredible if it were not vouched for by so many thousands. They are infallible in their effects on every description of wound, sore, or ulcer, while the Pills in every internal complaint are actual specifics, restoring health where all other means have failed to benefit the unfortunate sufferer. In cases of asthma these pills will work wonders if the ointment be well rubbed on the chest night and morning. As a preventive of consumption, applied in the way thus recommended, no means ever before used have been blessed with such fortunate results. Hoetic, sweats, and diarrhoea yield at once.

We quote a few more of the extraordinary cures without medicine effected by Du Barry's delicious health restoring Revalenta Arabica Food of indigestion (dyspepsia), flatulency, constipation, nervous, bilious and liver complaints, cough, asthma, consumption and debility. Cure No. 180. Twenty-five years' nervousness, constipation, indigestion, and debility, from which I have suffered great misery, and which no medicine could remove or relieve, have been effectually cured by Du Barry's Food in a very short time. W. B. Reeves, Pool; 181, Fleet-street, London.—No. 4208. Eight years dyspepsia, nervousness, debility, with cramps, spasms, and nausea, for which my servant had consulted the advice of many, have been effectually cured by Du Barry's health restoring Food. I shall be happy to answer any inquiries. Rev. John W. Flavell, Riddington Rectory, Norfolk.—No. 32,830. Three years excessive nervousness, with pains in my neck and left arm, and general debility, which rendered my life very miserable, has been radically removed by Du Barry's health restoring Food. Alex. Stuart, Archdeacon of Ross, Skibbereen. [Supported by testimonials from the celebrated Professors of Chemistry, Dr. Andrew Ure, Dr. Shorland, Dr. Harvey, Dr. Campbell, Dr. Gattiker, Dr. Wurzer, Dr. Ingram, Lord Stuart de Decies, Major General Thomas King, and many other respectable persons, whose health has been restored by it, after all other means of cure had failed. Suitably packed with full instructions. In canisters, 1lb., 2s. 9d.; 2lb., 4s. 6d.; 5lb., 11s.; 12lb., 22s. The 12lb. canisters are sent carriage free, on receipt of Post-office order. Barry Du Barry and Co., 77, Regent-street, London, and through all Chemists and Grocers in town and country. Important caution against the fearful dangers of spurious imitations:—The Vice-Chancellor Sir William Page Wood granted an Injunction on the 10th March, 1854, against Alfred Hooper Nevill, for imitating "Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food."]



## The Gazette.

## BANK OF ENGLAND.

An Account pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, c. 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, Oct. 27, 1858.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.	
Notes issued ....	£22,985,760
Government Debt ..	£11,015,100
Other Securities ..	3,459,900
Gold Bullion ....	18,510,760
Silver Bullion ....	—
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>£55,970,420</b>

BANKING DEPARTMENT.	
Proprietors' Capital ..	£14,558,000
Reserve .....	3,100,000
Public Deposits .....	6,130,265
Other Deposits .....	13,331,992
Seven Day and other ..	—
Bills .....	858,984
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>£28,979,241</b>

Oct. 28, 1858. M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Friday, October 29, 1858.

## BANKRUPT.

COLLINS, E., Old Kent-road, market-gardener, November 5, December 10.  
HORD, C. W., Stevenage, Hertfordshire, music-seller, November 12, December 10.  
HUMPHREYS, W. G., Winchester, coal merchant, November 5, December 8.  
HARDEN, J., late of Ivy-lane, eatinghouse keeper, November 12, December 10.  
SAUNDERS, R. G., Bush-lane, Cannon-street, merchant, and Skinner-street, Snow-hill, coffeehouse-keeper, November 12, December 10.  
COCKING, A., Collingwood-street, Blackfriars, and Oxford-market, carpenter, November 5, December 9.  
GURNEY, J. B., Chalfont St. Giles, Buckinghamshire, farmer, November 12, December 10.  
KENT, W. C., Bletchingley, Surrey, innkeeper, November 11, December 9.  
WARDEN, E., Birmingham, builder, November 11, December 4.  
HENDLEY, R., Derby, ironfounder, November 11, December 9.  
SMITH, M., Halifax, carpet merchant, November 8, December 6.  
FRANKLE, E., Southport, shipowner, November 10 and 29.  
COLBECK, J., Lower Bebbington, Cheshire, grocer, November 11, December 2.  
HENDERSON, R., Newcastle-upon-Tyne, cabinet maker, November 10, December 16.  
GOLDING, J., Carlisle and Dalton, Cumberland, grocer, November 8, December 8.

Tuesday, November 3, 1858.

## BANKRUPT.

SAUNDERS, R. G., Skinner-street, Snow-hill, coffeehouse-keeper, November 12, December 10.  
GURNEY, E., Blackfriars-road, ironmonger, November 17, December 15.  
WINTER, H. L., New North-street, Finsbury, timber merchant, November 12, December 10.  
EDMANSON, J., Sheffield, linendraper, November 20, December 18.  
FITZMAURICE, G. L., Gloucester-place, Portman-square, boarding-house-keeper, November 13, December 13.  
MANNING, S., Marylebone-road, mason, November 16, December 16.  
SLADE, W., Bagnor, Berkshire, paper maker, November 17, December 15.  
HARRIS, J., College-hill, Upper Thames-street, envelope manufacturer, November 12, December 14.  
WILKS, J. H., Hammer-smith, licensed victualler, November 12, December 7.

## Markets.

## CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, Nov. 1.

We were well supplied with wheat this morning from Essex and Kent, and although offered by factors at fully 1s per quarter under last Monday's prices the greater part remained unsold at close of market. The sale of foreign was confined to small lots in retail, at nominally last Monday's prices. Ship flour dull and 1s per sack cheaper: the millers reduced the top price of town made to 40s per sack. Fine malting barley scarce, and saleable at very full prices, middling samples neglected, but grinding went off at last week's quotations. Beans and peas slow sale at prices the turn in favour of buyers. The arrivals of oats were fair, chiefly from Swedish and Danish ports, but we had a good sale for sweet dry corn at Friday's advance, or 6d to 1s per quarter more than on Monday last. Linseed and cakes without material alteration, but slow sale.

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat	s. s.	Wheat	s. s.
Essex and Kent, Red 44 to 49	46 52	Dantzic .....	50 to 54
Ditto White .....	46 52	Konigsberg, Red ..	44 52
Lino., Norfolk, and	—	Pomeranian, Red ..	46 50
Yorkshire Red .....	—	Rostock .....	46 50
Scotch .....	42 44	Danish and Holstein	44 48
Rye .....	32 34	East Friesland .....	42 44
Barley, malting .....	28 42	Petersburg .....	40 44
Distilling .....	27 28	Riga and Archangel ..	—
Malt (pale) .....	62 66	Polish Odesa .....	38 40
Beans, mazaan .....	40 48	Marianopol .....	44 46
Peas .....	—	Taganrog .....	—
Harrow .....	—	Egyptian .....	30 34
Pigeon .....	—	American (U.S.) ..	42 46
Peas, White .....	40 44	Barley, Pomeranian ..	29 31
Gray .....	40 42	Konigsberg .....	—
Maple .....	40 42	Danish .....	28 30
Bolton .....	—	East Friesland .....	24 25
Tares (English new) ..	65 70	Egyptian .....	30 31
Foreign .....	66 68	Odesa .....	23 26
Oats (English new) ..	21 23	Beans .....	—
Flour, town made, per	—	Horse .....	34 40
sack of 280 lbs .....	38 40	Pigeon .....	40 42
Linseed, English .....	—	Egyptian .....	34 36
Baltic .....	54 56	Peas, White .....	40 42
Black Sea .....	52 54	Oats .....	—
Hempseed .....	42 44	Dutch .....	20 26
Canaryseed .....	78 82	Jahde .....	21 26
Cloverseed, per cwt. of	—	Danish .....	18 21
112 lbs. English .....	—	Danish, Yellow feed ..	21 25
German .....	—	Swedish .....	21 24
French .....	—	Petersburg .....	20 24
American .....	—	Flour, per bar. of 196 lbs.	—
Linseed Cakes, 134 10s to 144 0s	—	New York .....	22 25
Rape Cakes, 84 10s to 74 0s per ton	—	Spanish, per sack ..	—
Rapeseed, 34 0s to 35 0s per last	—	Carawayseed, per cwt.	30 35

SEEDS, Monday, Nov. 1.—In cloverseed not much passing, and little on sale. Trefoil was held on former terms. New white mustardseed was quiet but not lower; fine brown samples were held at high rates. Canaryseed was in good supply, and sold at less money again. Winter tares are still saleable at higher prices.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread, in the metropolis, are from 6½d to 7½d; household ditto, 6d to 6½d.

## BUTCHERS' MEAT, ISLINGTON, Monday, Nov. 1.

We still continue to receive very inferior supplies of stock, both beasts and sheep, from the continent, and apparently they are likely to continue in poor condition throughout the winter. About an average time-of-year supply of foreign stock was on sale here to-day in very middling condition. All kinds sold slowly, at barely stationary prices. There was a decided

increase in the arrival of beasts from our own grazing districts, both as to number and quality, when compared with Monday last. The prime Scotch were in fair request, at full quotations; but most other breeds moved off slowly, and in some instances prices were 2d per 8lbs lower. The top quotation was 4s 8d per 8lbs. From Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire, we received 3,000 shorthorns; from other parts of England, 400 of various breeds; from Scotland, 56 Scots; and from Ireland, 870 oxen, &c. The supply of most breeds of sheep was rather on the increase. Prime Downs and half-breeds were scarce, and in request at very full prices. All other breeds moved off slowly at last week's currency. About 680 sheep came fresh to hand from Ireland. The show of both English and foreign calves was limited. Prime veal sold steadily at full quotations; otherwise, the trade was heavy. We have no improvement to notice in the pork trade, yet prices were somewhat firmer than last week.

Per 8lbs. to sink the Offal.			
Inf. coarse beasts ..	2 8 to 3 0	Pr. coarse woolled ..	3 10 to 4 4
Second quality ..	3 2 to 3 6	Prime Southdown ..	4 6 to 5 0
Prime large oxen ..	3 8 to 4 4	Lge. coarse calves ..	3 10 to 4 6
Prime Scots, &c. ..	4 6 to 4 8	Prime small ..	4 8 to 5 0
Coarse inf. sheep ..	2 10 to 3 2	Large hogs ..	2 10 to 3 4
Second quality ..	3 4 to 3 8	Neat sm. porkers ..	3 6 to 4 0

Lambs 0s 0d to 0s 0d.

Sucking calves, 18s. to 21s. Quarter-old store pigs, 18s to 23s each.

## NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, Nov. 1.

Since Monday last the supplies of both town and country-killed meat on sale here have been less extensive. Prime beef, mutton, and veal have moved off steadily, at full quotations; otherwise the demand is still very active.

Per 8lbs. by the carcass.			
Inferior beef ..	2 8 to 3 2	Small pork ..	3 8 to 4 4
Middling ditto ..	3 4 to 3 6	Inf. mutton ..	2 10 to 3 2
Prime large do. ..	3 8 to 4 0	Middling ditto ..	3 4 to 3 8
Do. small do. ..	4 0 to 4 4	Prime ditto ..	3 10 to 4 6
Large pork ..	2 6 to 3 6	Veal ..	3 4 to 4 4

Lamb, 0s 0d to 0s 0d.

## PRODUCE MARKET, MINCEING-LANE, Nov. 2.

TRA.—The market continues steady, and prices remain the same as last week.

SUGAR.—There have been very few inquiries for either home use or for exportation, and the market has a very heavy appearance. In the refined market scarcely any business has been done, and quotations remain unaltered.

COFFEE.—The tone of the market is towards a decline, notwithstanding stock, as compared with those at the same time last year, show a considerable deficiency.

RICE.—No business has been reported and quotations are unaltered.

PROVISIONS, Monday, Nov. 1.—There was no beneficial change in our markets since last week. The transactions in Irish butter were on a very limited scale, and prices for nearly all kinds again the turn cheaper. Best foreign was 1s to 2s per cwt lower, and not in active request. Bacon in the early part of the week declined to 5½s to 5s for prime sizeable, and for heavy to 4s to 4½s landed, but subsequently advanced to 5½s to 5s and 4s to 5s, and ended firm. For shipment very little sold. Ham scarce and wanted. Lard 1s to 2s per cwt lower, and sparingly dealt in.

POTATOES, SOUTHWARK WATERSIDE, Monday, Nov. 1.—Since our last report the supplies, both from foreign ports and coastwise, continue on a very moderate scale, but quite equal to the demand.

HOPS, Monday, Nov. 1.—The official announcement of the duty being below the estimate has given increased firmness to our market, and for fine samples prices have a tendency to advance. In second-class descriptions the trade is heavy, and rather lower rates are submitted to.

WOOL, Monday, Nov. 1.—Since our last report the demand for all kinds of English wool has been extremely heavy. Literally nothing has been done, and prices rule nominal. All parties are waiting the result of the approaching public sales of wool in the metropolis.

OILS, Monday, Nov. 1.—Lined oil sells slowly, at 29s 9d per cwt. on the spot. Rape is dull, at 42s 6d to 46s. In olive very little is passing, at late rates. Southern is quoted at 35½ to 36s for pale. Fish oils commanded very little attention. An average business is doing in spirits of turpentine, at 40s 6d to 41s 6d per cwt.

COALS, Monday, Nov. 1.—A heavy market for best coals, at last day's rates. Haswell, 19s 6d; Stewart's, 19s 3d; Lambton, 18s 9d; S. Durham, 17s 6d; Belmont, 16s 1d; Wylm, 16s; Hartlepool, 15s 6d; Primdon, 15s 6d; S. Hartlepool, 15s; Tanfield, 12s 6d.—Fresh arrivals, 83; left from last day, 46.—Total, 129.

## Advertisements.

## VOLUNTARY TEACHER'S ASSOCIATION.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the above ASSOCIATION was held on SATURDAY last, in Square School, Halifax, to "Consider the Present Position of Voluntary Schools." The Meeting was numerously attended, and addressed by Messrs. Jones, of Huddersfield; Bradbury, of Over Darwen; Stagg, of Pudsey; Cloughton, of Eccleshall; Leyland, of Leeds; Alexander, of Lightcliffe; Emsley, of Sheffield; Jennings, Sherren, and Jaggars, of Halifax.

WANTED, a SITUATION as HOUSE-KEEPER to a Single Gentleman or Widower, or to wait upon an Elderly Lady.  
Address, L. A., 6, Pembroke-street, Cambridge.

THE COLONIAL INTELLIGENCER.—Just Published, price 1s., the "Colonial Intelligencer" for the six months ending September 30th.—This publication, which is the organ of the Aborigines Protection Society, contains:—Articles on South Africa and the Attack of the Free State on the Basutos—The India Bill—The India Debates and the Opium Question—The Hudson's Bay Territories and the Indians of British Columbia—Misgovernment in Sierra Leone, &c., &c.  
Published by W. Tweedie, 337, Strand.

MUSEUM OF SCIENCE, ANATOMY, and the WONDERS OF NATURE, 47, Berners-street, Oxford-street, open daily, for gentlemen only, from 10 till 10. Admission One Shilling.—Know Thyself! A visit to this Museum will convey to the mind a more accurate knowledge of the human body, and the mysteries of creation, than years of reading. The Anatomical Specimens and Models are superbly executed, and comprise what cannot be seen anywhere else in the world, illustrating every Part of the Human Body; the Circulation of the Blood; the Brain and Nervous System; the Reproduction of the Species; the Pathology of Diseases, &c. It also contains Joined Twins, a Child terminating like a Fish, two Human Skins, male and female, and numbers of natural wonders.—This extraordinary collection contains a great variety of natural wonders, as well as anatomical curiosities, and, altogether, is undoubtedly the most complete collection of the kind ever seen, either here or on the Continent.—News of the World. Lectures, Morning and Evening, by Dr. W. B. MARSTON, whose medical work on Nervous Debility, &c., will be presented, with an explanatory catalogue, gratis to every visitor.

WHEN YOU ASK FOR  
GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,  
SEE THAT YOU GET IT.  
as inferior kinds are often substituted.

## OSBORNE'S PEAT-SMOKED BREAKFAST

BACON is a great luxury to the domestic circle, and now selling at 7½d. and 8d. per lb. by the half side; Spanish Ham, 8½d. per lb.; Spiced Breakfast Tongues, 7d. each, or 3s. 3d. per half-dozen; Bath Chaps, 7½d.; Cheddar Leaf Cheese, 6½d. and 7½d. per lb.; good Cheshire, well adapted for family use, 7½d. and 8½d. per lb.; rich blue-mould Stilton, 8d. to 12d. per lb.; matchless ditto, the connoisseur's delight, 15d. Butters in perfection at reasonable rates. Other edibles equally moderate, at a saving of 15 per cent. to the purchaser in all provisions; packages gratis.

OSBORNE'S CHEESE WAREHOUSE.  
Osborne House, 30, Ludgate-hill, near St. Paul's, E.C.

## VIRGINIAN GUM.—Have you seen the Vir-

ginian Gum? Have you tried the Virginian Gum? Nothing has ever been introduced into this country which has caused such a stir, and has effected so many surprising and wonderful cures as the Virginian Gum!!! It is working wonders everywhere!—the weak are strengthened!—the wounded are healed!—the lame walk, laying aside their sticks and crutches;—and thousands of living souls who have been restored from the brink of the grave, are everywhere gratefully sounding its praise! As a remedy for Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Tic-doloureux, Toothache, Pains in the Back, Gravel, Piles, Asthmatic Cough, Hooping Cough, and even Consumption, it is superior to anything in the world!!! The names and residences of Hundreds of Persons can be given, who will testify to the surprising curative powers of the Virginian Gum, in cases of Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Sore Throats, Swellings, Abscesses, Boils, Corns, and Bunions, Whitlows, Sore Legs, Bad Breasts, Cracked Hands, &c. As a Digestive, Soothing, and Healing Adhesive Plaster, it is better than any Plaster known by the Faculty; and as the Virginian Gum is not only the Easiest, the most Simple, as well as the Cheapest and most Certain mode of Cure, it must ever continue to be the World's Favourite Remedy. Go!! Get Some!!! Get a Small Box, and try it for yourself!!! After the first trial you will never be without it in the house.—Sold Retail in Boxes at 1s. 1½d. each by Druggists, Stationers, and Patent Medicine Vendors; and Wholesale at the Depot, 139, Goswell-street, London, and at the usual Wholesale Patent Medicine Houses.

## THE PEOPLE'S STARCH.—Highly Superior

and Economical Starch!—Harper Twelveteens' Patent Double-refined Osborne Starch (which requires no boiling) is the most Economical Starch that can be used, One Pound of which will take Four Pints more Water, and Stiffen more Clothes by nearly double the quantity, than any other Starch, thus effecting a saving of Fifty per Cent. One single trial will prove that it is unequalled for its surprising cheapness, superior strength, genuine purity, brilliant transparency, durable stiffness, easy elasticity, and fine glossy finish. Sold by Grocers, Chandlers, and Druggists; and Wholesale at Harper Twelveteens' Albion Chemical Works, 139, Goswell-street, London, Manufacturer of the Patent Soap Powder for Washing without Rubbing.—More Agents Wanted.

## NO MERCURY NEEDED IN LIVER COMPLAINTS.

## PRICHARD'S DANDELION, CAMOMILE, RHUBARB, AND GINGER PILLS.

This excellent Compound, skillfully adjusted, is an unfailing remedy for Indigestion, Constipation, Liver, and Bilious complaints, its action being so mild and certain cannot fail to restore health, and by continued use prove a most valuable Medicine. Well adapted for emigrants. In bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.  
Prepared only by Mr. Prichard, Apothecary, 65, Charing-cross, London.

City Agents:—E. Constance, 37, Leadenhall-street; Gould, 198, Oxford-street; Williams, 54, Piccadilly; Watts, 107, Edgware-road; Blades, 52, Edgware-road; Down, Bayswater; and of all Medicine Vendors.—N.B. Be sure to ask for Prichard's.

## HALE'S SCORBUTIC DROPS.

This old established herbal preparation has a miraculous effect in all Scorbutic Complaints, quickly eradicating all impurities from the blood. Indeed, a finer purifier of the blood cannot well be conceived, the pale sickly complexion speedily being converted to the rosy hue of health. Ladies should have recourse to this preparation, instead of using the dangerous cosmetics now so much in vogue. Price 2s. 9d. and 11s. a box. Wholesale Agents—Barclay and Sons, 95, Farringdon-street; Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street. Any London or country medicine vendor will procure the above for any customer.

## FOR GOUT, RHEUMATISM, AND RHEUMATIC GOUT

## SIMCO'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS

are a certain and safe remedy.  
They restore tranquillity to the nerves, give tone to the stomach, and strength to the whole system.  
No other medicine can be compared to these excellent Pills, as they prevent the disorder from attacking the stomach or head, and have restored thousands from pain and misery to health and comfort.  
Sold by all Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 1½d. or 2s. 9d. per box.

PERFECT FREEDOM from COUGHS in TEN MINUTES AFTER USE, and INSTANT RELIEF and a RAPID CURE of ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, and all DISORDERS of the BREATH and LUNGS, are insured by

## DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

CURE OF A NINE YEARS' COUGH.

99, High-street, Lynn.  
Sir,—A lady who had a severe cough for many years, and could get nothing to allay it, from one box of Dr. Locock's Wafers she is enabled to speak more freely, and her cough is better than it has been for these nine years.  
W. BARTLE.

ANOTHER CURE OF A THIRTY-NINE YEARS' ASTHMA.

17, Church-lane, Hull.  
Sir,—I have suffered more than I can describe from the effects of an asthma, which has for years rendered my days irksome and my nights sleepless. It was brought on by cold, while accompanying the retreat of Sir John Moore. I have had the ablest advice, but nothing has given me one-tenth part of the benefit which your Dr. Locock's Wafers have.  
(Signed) WALTER ERRINGTON, late Grenadier Guards.

Witness—Mr. J. C. Reinhardt, Chemist, Market-place, Hull.

## IMPROVEMENT OF THE VOICE.

Extract of a Letter from the Rev. Morgan James, Rhymney Iron Works, near Aberystwyth.

"Sir, I have tried one box of Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers for my voice, and received great benefit from them, &c."  
"M. JAMES, Baptist Minister."

To SINGERS and PUBLIC SPEAKERS they are invaluable for clearing and strengthening the voice. They have a pleasant taste.  
Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box. Sold by all Druggists.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—It has been discovered that many Medicine Vendors, when asked for any of

## DR. LOCOCK'S MEDICINES,

attempt to pass off instead some counterfeit, because they have a greater profit in doing so than by selling the genuine medicine—the public is cautioned against such dishonest practices, which may be detected by observing that every box of the GENUINE medicine has the words

"DR. LOCOCK'S WAFERS"

in WHITE LETTERS on a RED GROUND in the Government Stamp, and without which words ALL ARE COUNTERFEITS AND AN IMPOSITION.



**GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,**  
USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY,  
The LADIES are respectfully informed that this STARCH is  
EXCLUSIVELY USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY,  
and HER MAJESTY'S LAUNDRESSES say, that although she has  
tried Wheaten, Rice, and other Powder Starches, she has found  
none of them equal to the GLENFIELD, which is  
THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.  
Wotherspoon and Co., Glasgow and London.

**THE CEREVISIA ANGLICANA; or,**  
ENGLISH HERB DIET DRINK,  
Discovered and most beneficially prescribed in an extensive  
practice of fifty years, by JOSHUA WEBSTER, M.D.,  
M.R.C.S., London.  
This celebrated Botanist and Inventor of Dr. James's Powders,  
was consulted in the last illness of his Majesty George II., and  
died in his ninety-fifth year, A.D. 1801.  
This very old-established Medicine has proved eminently  
successful in cases of  
Dyspepsia or Indigestion,      Incipient Consumption,  
Erysipelas and Skin Diseases,      Influenza, Asthma, & Colds,  
Rheumatic Affections,      Liver and Bowel Complaints,  
Nervous Debility,      Abscess and Tumours, &c.  
A Pamphlet (gratis) containing cases of cure, and most un-  
equivocal testimonials (published by distinct permission) will  
be forwarded, free upon application.  
Sold wholesale and retail by Edward Sile and Co., Sole Pro-  
prietors, at the Depot, 46, Piccadilly, corner of the Albany, in  
bottles, at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 10s.; also by most Patent  
Medicine Vendors and Chemists.

**LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE**  
forms a most agreeable renovating beverage; its efficacy  
in sickness, general debility, and eruptive complaints, is sup-  
ported by the testimonials and recommendation of nearly all  
our metropolitan physicians and medical gentlemen, and it  
has been recommended by their letters to Her Majesty's Com-  
missionariat, also to the H. E. I. Company, as a specific in fevers  
and other affections of the blood.  
The late Dr. Prout characterised its discovery as "unfolding  
germs of immense benefit to mankind."  
Wm. Stevens, Esq., M.D., D.C.L., states in his work on  
West India fevers that wherever the saline treatment is  
adopted, the fatal yellow fever is deprived of its terrors.  
The late Dr. Turley states in a letter that in the worst cases  
of scarlet and typhus fevers he found it, in his experience and  
family, to act as a specific, no other medicine being required.  
John Spurgin, Esq., M.D., &c., Great Cumberland-street,  
offers his testimony of approbation both of the principle and  
mode of administering the Pyretic Saline.  
Thomas Carr Jackson, Esq., F.R.C.S., Royal Free Hospital  
The late Mr. Guthrie, Army Medical Director.  
Dr. Septimus Gibbon, of the London Hospital.  
Dr. Holyland, of the Scutari Hospital.  
Further testimonials and directions for its use in disease  
accompany each bottle. To be obtained of most respectable  
Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the country, and  
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WEVER TRUSS, requiring no steel spring round the  
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The material of which these are made is recommended  
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INVALIDS who suffer from Lowness of Spirits, Want of  
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things which were recommended to her, but all did her no  
good, until she saw one of your bills respecting the Wind Pills.  
She tried one box, and the benefit she received was so remark-  
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"To Mr. Woodcock."  
"WILLIAM NOBLE."  
These Pills can be procured of any respectable Medicine  
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No. 9, Lower Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square.  
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**BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS**  
PATENT.—Newly-invented and Patented application of  
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A new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the  
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CHEMICALLY-PREPARED WHITE and GUM-COLOURED  
INDIA-RUBBER, as a lining to the ordinary gold or bone  
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All sharp edges are avoided; no springs, wires, or fastenings  
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greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose or  
rendered tender by the absorption of the gums.  
The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the chemically-  
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HOWARD'S ENAMEL for Stopping Decayed Teeth,  
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CAPS, ANKLETS, &c., recommended by the most  
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These Pills unite the recommendation of a mild operation  
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